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FIRST EDITION

French National Defense.

A Letter from General Trochu.

Prussia and Russia.

A Chapter of Horrors.

Four Children Burned Alive.

FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Remarkable Letter from General Trochu to the Mayor of Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—General Trochu has addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Paris:—

Monsieur le Maire:—I have the honor to make known to you the basis on which, in concert with the superior General in command of the National Sedentary Guard, I propose to establish the organization of its mobilizable battalions.

This mobilization meets with considerable difficulties, and therefore with delays, which the public mind, excited by a very animated and legitimately impatient patriotism, but imperfectly understands. It is my duty to enlighten it, while not resisting its enthusiasm, and to prove to it that no one has more at heart than I the honor of the National Guard of Paris, and the care of the great interests which will be at stake the day when that Guard carries its efforts beyond the *enceinte*.

When I undertook the defense of Paris with the co-operation of devoted fellow-workers, whose names will one day be remembered by the public gratitude, I had to face a sentiment vastly different from the one I am now discussing. It was believed and asserted that a city like our capital, governed by such various interests, passions, and requirements, was incapable of being defended. It was hard to believe that its *enceinte* and its forts, constructed in other times, and under very different military circumstances from those which prevail at present, could be prepared in such a manner as to offer, unsupported by an army operating from without, a serious and durable resistance to the efforts of a victorious enemy; still less was it admitted that the inhabitants could reconcile themselves to the sacrifices of every kind, to the habits of resignation, which a siege of any duration inflicts.

Now that this great trial has been made—that is to say, that the placing of the city in a state of defense had reached a degree of perfection which renders the *enceinte* unassailable, the outer fortifications being at a great distance; now that the inhabitants have manifested their patriotism, and of their own accord reduced to silence the small number of men whose culpable views subserve the enemy's projects; now that the enemy himself, halting before these fromidable defensive preparations, has confined himself to surrounding him with his masses without venturing upon an attack—the public mind has changed and shows now but one anxiety—the desire to throw out in turn masses of soldiers beyond the *enceinte* and to attack the Prussian army.

The government of the national defense cannot encourage this enthusiasm of the population, but it belongs to the Commander-in-Chief to direct it, because with this right are connected unlimited responsibilities for him. In this respect it is necessary to be guided solely by the rules of the general experience of war, and by those of the special experience which we owe to the painful events that have overwhelmed the Army of the Rhine. These rules demonstrate that no infantry, however steady it may be, can be safely brought face to face with the Prussian army unless it can be accompanied by an artillery equal to that which the enemy has at his disposal, and it is to the formation of this artillery that I am applying all my attention. In the next place, our percussion guns are excellent arms behind a rampart, where there is no need to fire quickly; but troops who, with such arms, engage others provided with rapidly firing rifles, would expose themselves to a disaster that neither bravery nor moral superiority could avert.

As regards the appeal made to the patriotism of the companies destined for outside service, the Government cannot address itself exclusively to the battalions provided with rapidly-firing arms; hence the absolute necessity for a friendly exchange of arms effected by the Mayor of each arrondissement, so that the volunteers destined for war service shall be armed with the best rifles of their battalion. The recruitment of the companies will be made by lists opened in each arrondissement. The company of volunteers will comprise, as far as possible, one hundred and fifty men by battalion, but each battalion will not be compelled to furnish this contingent. If the list of volunteers exceeds 150, those called will be taken in preference from among the unmarried men, of at least thirty-five years of age, who are of a vigorous constitution, and have borne arms or acquired the practice of military exercise. The domestic council of each battalion will be required to furnish the above descriptions. Four companies, joined under the command of a chief of battalion, will form the battalions taking the field, and will be placed exclusively under the orders of generals commanding the active divisions of the army. The latter will always be at the call of the military authorities. The officers, the cadres of subordinate officers, and the corporals will be appointed by each company. The officers of the four companies forming the battalion will appoint the commander-in-chief of the battalion. According to requirement, and in proportion to the number of volunteers inscribed, the general commanding-in-chief of the National Guard may form in each battalion a greater number of companies of war. In conformity with the rules of military service, and in the interest of the security of the volunteers themselves, a uniform will be obligatory for all. Each one must be provided with a weather-proof knapsack, similar in its chief feature to the knapsack of the troops, a cartridge-box or pouch, and a half woolen covering of the material of a tent. Moreover, each squadron will be provided with various camp utensils used in infantry corps.

The war battalions of the National Guard summoned to co-operate in the outside operations of the regular army and Guard Mobile will, like them, be subject to military laws and regulations. They will receive the payment in kind (campaign living) and the pay of ordinary troops in exchange for that received at present by the National Sedentary Guard, and commencing from the day that they are mobilized.

I conclude, Monsieur le Maire, this statement with a few reflections. In the month of July last the French army, in all the splendor of its strength, passed through Paris, amid shouts of "A Berlin! A Berlin!" I was far from sharing their confidence, and alone, perhaps, among all the general officers, I ventured to tell the Marshal Minister of War that I perceived in this noisy manner of entering upon a campaign, as well as the means brought into requisition, the elements of a great disaster. The will which at this period I placed in the hands of M. Ducloux, a notary of Paris, will one day testify to the painful and too well-grounded presentiments with which my soul was filled.

To-day, in the presence of the fever which has rightly taken possession of the public mind, I meet with difficulties which present a most striking analogy with those that showed themselves in the past. I now declare that, impressed with the most complete faith in a return of fortune, which will be due to the great work of resistance summed up in the siege of Paris, I will not cede to the pressure of the public impatience. Animating myself with the sense of the duties which are common to us all, and of the responsibilities that no one shares with me, I shall pursue to the end the plan which I have traced out, without revealing it, and I only demand of the population of Paris, in exchange for my efforts, the continuance of that confidence with which it has hitherto honored me.

Receive, Monsieur le Maire, the assurance of my high consideration. General TROCHU.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Reforms in Accordance with the Prussian System.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, October 8.—

A discovery has just been made by the Russian War Department which has caused no small alarm in military circles here. It appears that after the war of 1866 the Russian Government applied at Berlin for a number of Prussian officers to act as instructors in the Russian army. The application was readily granted, and some of the most experienced and able members of the Prussian staff were sent to St. Petersburg. These gentlemen were distributed among the various military departments, with full powers to examine all the details of the army organization, and suggest reforms in accordance with the Prussian system. They were employed on this duty until the outbreak of the present war, giving many valuable hints to the Russian officers, but at the same time making themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the weak points of the Russian army and its administration. A few months ago the Minister of War determined to have an accurate survey made of the whole of Southwestern Russia, and three of the Prussian instructors were employed for this purpose. They did their work admirably, and were well paid for their ability and zeal. A series of maps were engraved from their drawings, which are acknowledged by all to be perfect marvels of accuracy and clearness; but the drawings themselves have disappeared. There is no doubt that the Prussian officers have taken them to Berlin, where, coupled with the information they took such pains to obtain during their two years' stay in Russia, these maps would be simply invaluable in the case of a Russo-Prussian war. The prospect of such a war is much feared here just now, and has contributed not a little to the almost cordial tone toward Germany which is now assumed both by the government and some organs of the press. One of the most significant manifestations of this change of policy is the conduct of the authorities in the Baltic provinces, the country where the antagonism between Russian and German has appeared in its most extreme form. At the beginning of the war the Germans in these provinces took every opportunity of showing their sympathy for the Fatherland, making collections in favor of the wounded, holding patriotic meetings, and singing patriotic songs. These demonstrations greatly provoked the Russians, and the military governor, General Albedynskoy, issued an order strictly forbidding public meetings, and directing the sums collected for the wounded to be divided equally between the Germans and the French. M. Galkin, the civil governor, at the same time completely suppressed the use of the German language in public offices, and took measures for making Russian the predominant language of the country. Both of these high functionaries have now been dismissed, and their places have been taken by General Prince Bragation and Prince Streszniеff, the former a German by origin, the latter a German by education and feeling.

BURNED ALIVE.

Four Children Burned Alive—A Chapter of Horrors.

The Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, October 30, says:—

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning an alarm of fire was sounded in the vicinity of the *Hawk-Eye* office. The flames were discovered in the rear of an old two-story frame building on the north side of Washington street.

After protecting the adjacent property the streams were turned upon the burning building (which it was impossible to save), and in five minutes the flames had been so nearly smothered out that it became necessary to light the gas in the street lamp on the alley corner to enable the firemen and citizens to proceed with the terrible task that now lay before them, that of exhuming from the smoking ruins the charred remains of four human beings who had perished in the flames. It was a heart-sickening scene, and it was in silence that the large concourse of citizens present watched the dim light of the lanterns as the firemen and others clambered over the wreck in search of the lost. One after another the bodies were removed, and taken to the basement of the Court House to await the Coroner's inquest.

From the evidence developed at the coroner's court, it appears that Michael Bacher, the proprietor of the saloon, and one of his daughters were confined to their beds with intermittent fever, and that the parents and six children occupied the front room on the second floor, while a son, Philip Bacher, slept in an adjoining room back of them, called the middle room. The third room upon the second floor was unoccupied.

The fire when first discovered was in the kitchen part—the inmates were aroused by the alarm of people upon the outside. Mr. Bacher awakened his son Philip in the middle room, who rushed to the front window and jumped out. Mr. Bacher helped his wife out, and then, nearly suffocated by the dense smoke, made an effort to rescue his children. Two of them he succeeded in putting out through the window, letting them down as best he could to the walk below. By this time, in his enfeebled condition, and nearly senseless with suffocation, he attempted his own escape—climbed out of the window, and with the help of his son succeeded in getting upon the ladder, but the hot smoke driving into his face, or else his physical prostration, caused him to sway back and forth for a few seconds in a helpless condition, and then fall down the ladder to the ground insensible. Other ladders were raised to the front windows, but by this time the fire and smoke had obtained such headway that no one could enter the room, although several daring spirits made the futile effort.

After his father fell to the ground the son, Philip, who is about 19 years of age, left the family and went to the stable in the rear, harnessed his two horses, and led them out to a place of safety. It is a distressingly strange circumstance that this young man should so lose his presence of mind as to leave the rear room (nearest the fire), pass through the front room, which was the furthest from the flames at the time, and make no effort to rescue his little brother and sisters. There were three windows in front which could have been smashed out in an instant and the children handed out or even tossed to the pavement below, which, at the worst, would have been better than burning to death.

Our desire, however, not to do injustice to any person forbids any further comment upon an event so terrible in every aspect.

The charred remains were placed in one coffin, and interred on Saturday afternoon—not until, however, they had been viewed by a large number of our citizens, and lastly the friends of the unfortunate victims. As the mother took her last look at the blackened forms that a few hours previous were her children in quiet repose, the scene became one too agonizing to describe, and one which we hope never again to witness.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Armistice Ratified.

Garibaldi in Hot Water.

The Troops Deny His Authority.

Capture of Dijon Confirmed.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Capture of Dijon.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The capture of the city of Dijon is confirmed by official despatches just received from General Werder. A large part of the town was burned by the bombardment. The 1st Prussian Grenadiers had two hundred men placed *hors de combat* in the engagement and the 2d Grenadiers five hundred. The French losses are unknown, but are believed to be heavy.

Distinguished Prisoners at Wilhelmshohe.

On Wednesday there were twenty-one generals and eighty-seven superior officers with the Emperor Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe. Prince Murat and few others remained there and the rest proceeded to Berlin.

The meeting of

The Emperor and Marshal Canrobert

was very cordial. They embraced and kissed each other several times.

Garibaldi and the Francs-tireurs.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The National Guards and Gardes Mobile at Besancon refuse to fight under Garibaldi, who is organizing the Francs-tireurs.

The Frankford Bankers

have offered to advance money to several French towns which are unable to bear the burdens of the war. The Prussian Government has approved of this project.

The Armistice Confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 4—[Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.]—Private telegrams from Marseilles this morning declare that the Bismarck-Thiers arranged armistice is officially confirmed. The proposed suspension of hostilities is gladly received here, and is generally considered as an eventual harbinger of peace.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 4—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and account. American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88⅝; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 87¼. Stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 110⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 29⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens active; middling uplands, 9⅛d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜@9⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 110,000 bales, including 25,000 bales for export and 11,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 463,000 bales, of which 64,000 bales are American. Receipts during the week 48,00 bales, of which 22,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs are firmer.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Specie Shipment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The steamship Colorado sailed for Panama to-day, with two hundred and eighty passengers and $307,000 in treasure, $31,000 of which was coin for Callao. The steamer Commodore was wrecked on October 22, in the Coquille river, Oregon, and is a total loss. The total treasure shipments since January 1 were $30,298,000, including $12,041,000 to New York, overland.

A Brace of Murders.

A report has reached here of the assassination of Placido Vega at Tepic.

A. P. Crittenden, a leading lawyer of San Francisco and reporter of the Supreme Court of California, was shot to-night on the Oakland ferry-boat by Mrs. Laura A. Fair, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery, the ball having passed through his lung.

TEXAS IN THE SADDLE.

The Great Sixty-Mile Race in Two Hours and Fifty-three Minutes at San Antonio.

The San Antonio *Herald* of the 12th ultimo says:—

Two months since the "Agricultural, Stock-Raising, and Industrial Association of Western Texas," domiciled at San Antonio, inserted the following advertisment in their city papers:—

"The Agricultural, Stock-raising, and Industrial Association of Western Texas offer a special premium of $50 to the first and $25 to the second winner in a sixty-mile race around their track at San Pedro Springs, provided that the distance is made in three hours. None but Texas-raised horses and Texas-made saddles to be used. No limit as to number. The race to come off during the holding of their fair, from the 5th to the 8th of October next."

This announcement caused some little talk on the subject, but the almost universal opinion of the public was that the race could not be won on Texas-raised horses in that time. Up to the morning of the day not a single entry had been made, and the directors were in despair. However, before 11 o'clock, Neil Coker appeared upon the grounds with twelve cow ponies, and declared it his intention to contest for the prize. Neil Coker was born and raised in Bexar county, is about twenty-two years of age, weighs somewhere between 125 and 135 pounds, is a likely, active young man, a fair type of our stock-raising community.

Nothing special occurred up to the 8th mile, when an ungovernable mustang flew the track altogether, and made a circuit down through the woods; meeting the San Pedro irrigating canal, he turned back through the agricultural department, leaped an eight-horse-power threshing machine, and finally, despairing of making his escape, tried his "level best" to pitch young Coker over his head. By this time his attendants reached him with another horse; he got back into the track and proceeded on his way. About the thirteenth mile, another horse broke on the other side of the track, and came very near a stone wall. He was finally brought to a full stop, but considerable time was lost.

With all these mishaps, at the end of the thirty miles young Coker was two minutes ahead of time. The Marshal, General Young, made this announcement in a voice that could be heard for half a mile round.

The crowd now began to get excited, and a universal shout went up for more and better horses. Men who had refused the use of their horses, and scoffed at the possibility of such a race, began to believe he would make the trip.

From this time on, young Coker's fortunes smiled upon him. He now made on each horse, once or twice only a mile and a half, and made his changes nearly even in ten seconds. It was now evident to all that without an accident he would win the race, and every man, woman, and child on the ground was wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement. Sedate old judges lost their dignity, and hurrahed at the top of their voices, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, children screamed, and young Coker gained on his time every round. Finally the Marshal tapped the bell as the last mile was made, and announced "sixty miles in two hours and fifty-three minutes." At this young Coker exclaimed: "Let me give them another mile for good measure," and with an eye as clear as an eagle's, and limbs as lithe as the mountain doe's, he mounted a fresh horse and made his sixty-first and last mile in two minutes and fifteen seconds.

It is safe to say there never was such a concourse of people, or such a scene in Western Texas. Men wanted to carry him around on their shoulders—wanted to treat him—give him coffee, ice water—anything. Finally, he was taken up into the judges' stand and introduced by the marshal; and that the crowd might have a chance to do something for him, a prominent banker of this city pulled off his hat and called out, "All who wish to do something for the young man, here's a chance." The last we saw of him, his hat was well laden with gold and silver, which was given to Coker, in addition to the premium of the association.

SUICIDE IN JAIL.

A Wife-Abuser is Sentenced to Jail and Commits Suicide in His Cell.

On last Monday, says the Toledo *Blade*, of the 2d inst., a German shoemaker named Frederick Werner was arraigned in the Police Court on the charge of assaulting and abusing his wife. On hearing the story of the wretched wife, Judge Penfield imposed a penalty upon the husband of twenty days' imprisonment in jail. The prisoner received his fate with brute-like indifference, and being handcuffed was marched, with the rest of the prisoners, to the jail.

After being securely lodged within his narrow quarters the husband brooded over his conduct and the sorrow and disgrace which he had brought upon himself and his family.

Last night was the appointed time for the consummation of the rash deed, and amid the darkness of the dreary jail, when no sound but the deep drawn breathing of the slumbering prisoners broke the weird silence, the man put an end to his earthly troubles.

The means by which the man killed himself are somewhat singular. At the customary hour in the evening for locking up prisoners, Werner, who exhibited nothing unusual in his appearance, was locked in his cell like the rest. This morning, shortly before seven o'clock, the turnkey proceeded to let the prisoners out of their cells, when that officer was startled at finding Werner lying dead upon his face on the floor of the cell, with his head towards the door. A towel, with a firm knot tied in it, through which which was secured a barrel stave, was twisted with great tightness around his neck.

He doubtless had these articles secreted in his cell when he was locked in. It is evident that the man tied the towel about his neck, and then inserted the stave through the loop and performed the slow process of strangulation by twisting the loop to the necessary tightness around his throat by turning the stave round and round.

Mrs. Werner, it seems, at the instance of her friends, soon after the imprisonment of her husband, resolved to leave the latter, and had retained an attorney to procure a bill of divorce. But death has anticipated the wished-for decree in a court of justice.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mary Mohrman—Trial of John Hanlon—More About That Confession.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

The Court this morning resumed the trial of John Hanlon for the murder of Mary Mohrman, on the 6th of September, 1868. After the close of our report yesterday, Detectives George H. Smith and Joshua Taggert were examined, and their statements were merely the groundwork upon which the confessions of Hanlon were to be laid.

The first witness called was Alderman William R. Heins, who testified as follows—I am an Alderman of the Nineteenth ward; my office is at the northeast corner of Fifth and Berks streets, about three squares from Hanlon's house; I paid a visit to him in the County Prison on the 24th of December last, in company with Joshua Taggart; I never visited him in prison at any other time; at that interview I did not make any threats or promises to induce him to confess.

G. K. Tryon sworn—I have been a detective officer of this city continuously since June, 1858; in December, 1869, and January and February, 1870, I visited Hanlon in prison about three times, twice in company with George Smith and once alone; the first was December 27, with George Smith; cannot give the date of the second, but think it was in March; the third was last Sunday afternoon; at the first visit I used no threats or promises to induce him to confess.

Cross-examined—I don't know whether he was aware that I was an officer; I told him the purpose of my visit; I did not tell him that we intended to have him removed to Dunn's cell; that was the first time I ever saw him; I gave him an article; Smith saw me give it to him; we went prepared with it; we went there with a purpose; we knew what was the real purpose, but it ran into another matter; that other matter was not then the real purpose; I should think he was impressed with the fact he was in the presence of two officers; my manner was pleasant but not persuasive; I did not question him much; I asked him if he remembered the article I brought him; I certainly questioned him as an officer questions a man from whom he wishes to obtain information; my manner was neither confidential nor sharp; it may have been official; we went to Mr. Perkins and asked him for a reliable, truthful man into whose cell to put Hanlon, and he referred us to Dunn; it was not Hanlon but Dunn that I saw last Sunday; I saw Hanlon but once; I did not say to Dunn that he would be examined, but Mr. Smith and I told him he ought to be called up in court, but not that he would have a pardon.

Re-examined—The article we took to Hanlon was a hat; we put it on his head; the information we wished to obtain from him was in relation to another matter than this.

The preliminary examinations being now closed, Michael Dunn was recalled to prove the confession. Mr. Hagert made the offer of proving the confession and statements made by the defendant to the witness between December 24, 1869, and March 1, 1870.

Mr. Brewster said that he opposed this testimony with all the force he could command, yet if, as the matter stood, the Court had made up its mind as to the competency of the witness, he would acquiesce in the examination being made now, and postpone his argument until he came to discuss the question of credibility.

The Judge asked Mr. Brewster if he didn't deem it advisable to state the reasons upon which he wished the testimony excluded.

Mr. Brewster said that, briefly, his reasons were the peculiar situation of the party, appearing reeking with crime and infamy, and the condition of Hanlon, who he was and where he was at the time, for one of the earliest English statutes, one of Edward III, made it penal for any prison-keeper thus to deal with a prisoner; this, in connection with the humane maxim of our law, that a man accused of crime should not be allowed to accuse himself, he thought were amply sufficient reasons for the exclusion of this infamous outlaw from the stand.

Again, if this man offered to plead guilty in open court, the judges would not allow it, but would direct him to enter a plea of not guilty, and appoint counsel for his defense; then would they allow these volunteer detectives, eager, and this low, wicked, wretched convict to do in the lonely cell what they would not permit the accused himself to do in this hall of justice—detail his own admission of guilt?

Judge Ludlow said the objections made by the prisoner's counsel to the competency of this witness undoubtedly raised a most important question, not only affecting this particular case, but also the whole criminal jurisprudence. A whole day has been consumed in taking the preliminary testimony to the very point which is now under discussion. If, in the course of that examination, our minds had been made up that the prisoner was entrapped, what would have been the result we do not now say; but after reviewing this testimony we do not see that he was entrapped or induced by promises or threats, but was free and voluntary. The Supreme Court in Mosier's case decided that a confession made by a party in custody may be given in evidence, provided it is unattended by any improper inferences. This judgment was afterwards followed by this court; and, following the judgment of the Supreme Court and our own bench, we have but to decide that the testimony of this witness is competent, and its credibility is entirely a question for the jury.

Dunn again took the stand and testified—Since August, 1865, I have lived in Moyamensing prison; I did not know Hanlon before he came into my cell on the 29th of December, 1869; he remained there until the 1st of March; the first time he spoke to me about the murder of Mary Mohrman was on the Saturday after he was put into my cell; they told me he was suspected of the murder of Mary Mohrman; I asked him how old she was, and he said she was about thirteen; that was all he said about it that day; the next time he spoke of it was on the following Thursday or Friday; he told me he was the man that did it; that "on the Sunday the murder was done I did not dress myself up that day; 3 o'clock in the afternoon I crossed over to Fisher's lager beer saloon; left there at 7½ o'clock in the evening and went over to my own house and sat down on my own steps; in a few minutes I got up and want as far as the corner of Fifth and Diamond; I asked Emma Busch to show me the way to Fourth and Dauphin; she was playing with Mary Mohrman and another little girl by the side of a cigar post, but she knew me; you know Fourth and Dauphin streets as well as I do, she said; I then went into my own house and fixed myself so that my own mother would not know me; I then went the backway into my alley, which runs between my house and the cigar store; I stood there until I got a chance to get Mary Mohrman into the alley; a party or two seen us standing there, but did not know me, for I had whiskers on; I got her in the alley, at this time Emma Busch was not there but the other girl was, and she saw me lead Mary Mohrman by the hand into the alley; the next day she said it was a man with big whiskers, and that is why I stood my ground; in a minute or two after I got her into the alley a man came through the alley; at this time I had her standing up against the fence that separates the cigar store from the yard running back to the alley; I did my best not to let the man see her, he hit up against me in passing; he did not know this man, and I was d—d sure he couldn't swear to me; the man went on through the alley somewhere; I then opened the gate that leads into my own back yard and took her into my privy; * * * she began to cry, and I caught her by the neck, but she cried harder; I had to hold tighter; I determined not to let her go until I had done all I wanted; but when I was done she was dead; every one thought she was cut with a knife, but I did not cut her * * * * *; I then carried her across the yard; I took her across my yard to a window that leads into my cellar; the window lifts up and down, and put the body through the window; put down the window again, took off the whiskers, and went up stairs; it was 8 o'clock when I was in the privy, and 8½ when I got up stairs; she had auburn hair, large grey eyes, and was about nine years of age;" he gave me three distinct ages at different times; "I was hardly up stairs when Mary Mohrman's mother came in front of my house looking for her; my mother went down stairs, and they both went to look for her; I went too, but did not go far, and soon turned back to my own house, went into the cellar to see if she was quite dead; she was dead enough; I covered her up; the cellar was not much used; it was full of rubbish; I was pretty full of lager beer, but I knew enough to try and get the body away from my house if I got half a chance; I was seen in the alley that night, after the murder, and I went into the house and opened one of the shop windows a little, and peeped through the shutter to see if the coast was clear; saw one or another was going about all night; so I had to leave her still in the cellar, cleaned myself up and opened the shop as usual, just as though nothing had happened; I didn't go to bed, though I felt sleepy; I ate a little breakfast and went down town; if any one had found the body I wouldn't have been caught in Philadelphia; I went home and got a little dinner; I was bound to get her away that Monday night; I tried three or four times before half-past 2; seen the coast wasn't clear till between 3 and 4 o'clock; got the body, went out my back way, turned to my left, crossed over Diamond street, then I turned again up Diamond street as far as Fifth, and turned up Fifth; turned again and went into Dauphin street, and then turned again; I saw a man on the opposite side; I got behind a car and don't think he saw me; I went and threw her into the spare lot; then I crossed over to Fifth or Sixth street or Susquehanna avenue and a lager beer woman saw me; I came down on the lower side of the street; I saw a light in a window and some one standing at it; I got away home now as fast as I could, now after four o'clock; I cleaned myself up and went and fixed my shop, but as soon as the body was found I was suspected; I knew the Cops were watching me (meaning the Detectives), and for three weeks, no matter where I went, one or two of them was watching me until they gave it up and left." That is all he told me then. The next time he told me * * * (This describes the violation of the child and her strangulation, and is unfit for publication). The next time we talked he said, "I got the body and put it lengthwise in front of me, fastening my coat around her and me, went out the back way, turned to my left, went out Diamond street; again all was clear until I crossed Susquehanna avenue; there I met Charley Mass;" he said the name was spelled M. A. S. S.; "I had on a pair of light plush slippers that I paid $3·50 for; the way I was dressed and fixed up I don't think Charley knew me; I knew he was going to the stable to feed his horse, so as to get to market to buy things for his mother, who kept a grocery store; he only lived a few doors from where I met him;" he marked his route down upon a slate for me; "When I met Mass I had the body in my arms; I went on to Dauphin street, and got to where I put it down; I had just got it out of my arms when I saw a man coming; then I ran and got behind a car; I staid there a minute or two, and then I went to Fifth and Susquehanna avenue, and there a lager beer woman seen me; she was opening the shutters from the inside; I held down my head, and threw up my arms like this (crossing them before his face) so that she could not recognize me;" he told me this woman knowed him for four years; I asked him if he ever tried to settle it with her, and he said, "Mike, she won't be squashed;" that's all he said to me; he told me about it different times; I asked him who did his washing and he said his wife did it first, and told me afterwards that his washing all went out; he asked me one day what was the youngest girl I ever played with, and I told him about nine or ten; he said, "I lick you all hollow;" I asked him how was that, and he told me Mary Mohrman was only between six and seven years of age, and I called him a liar; he swore an oath that that was her age; he asked me if I was in his place what would I do, that he had friends, money, and influence; I told him that I would get my friends to see Charley Mass and the lager beer woman and try to get them to keep their mouths shut; he said "I'll have plenty of time to do that if I am to be brought up for it;" at another time he asked me if I thought the detectives would settle it for money; I told him I didn't know; he said, "How often can the detectives search your house?" I told him as often as they had a warrant; he asked me if Taggart was a fly man; I told him I didn't know, but I had heard the thieves in New York say he was; he said, "I've a great mind to send for Smith at any rate;" said I, "Please yourself and then you'll please me;" then he got a shoemaker's hammer and knocked on the door and sent for Mr. Perkins; the next day he told me he had seen Mr. Perkins in his own cell and told me he saw Mr. Smith; he told me he had seen Smith the next morning when he came in; he showed me the figs and oranges Smith had given him; he told me the reason he did not take the body into the cellar door was because it fastened on the inside near the kitchen, and his mother or sister or wife might come down and see him open it; he said there was a little narrow passage between the kitchen and cellar door, in which was a shelf for old bottles and so on; he told me two places where the officers had followed him; one place was to his brother-in-law's, and the other to a place where they sold lager-beer; he said he knew they were watching him; he told me that his wife asked him on Monday morning where he had been all night; he told her "I fell asleep down below and have only just awaked;" on Tuesday morning she asked him again, "Johnny, where have you been all night?" and he answered, "I have been in a little muss with two policemen;" and he showed her a little blood on the bosom of his shirt; on the day the body was found, I went over to Fisher's lager beer saloon and stayed there till past 12 o'clock, just to hear the conversation, what it would be about, and I said what they said;" he told me they said "a man did it with whiskers on, and one man was put under $2000 bail; that made it look it well for me;" he said there was a subscription made up for the mother in the morning; he said he went the day after the body was found, and looked at it in Mrs. Mohrman's house; he told me he had two pairs of slippers, a light pair and a black pair; he said "when a strange man came into my shop I put him down for a cop right away; some of them did come; and try and get into conversation with me about the murder; but I used to turn it off with a laugh; the hat he put on my head was mine, but they can't prove it; after the Germantown affair occurred I told my wife and mother that I was suspected of the murder of Mary Mohrman so as to have things fixed if I got arrested for it."

Here the Court took a recess.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Nov. 4, 1870.

The activity in speculative circles continues, and affords ample channels for the employment of all the funds the banks have to spare. Rates continue steady at 5½@6½ per cent. on call, and at 7@9 per cent. on choice paper. The movement of currency hence towards the West and South is remarkably light for this usually active season, and strong impressions exist that the money market here for the rest of the year will be steady. The only element likely to disturb the market is the strong tendency of capitalists at this time to speculate in stocks. Prime discounts range from 7@9 per cent. and offerings of paper are below the average.

Gold is selling freely under the impression that a further fall is inevitable. This morning the premium touched 110, closing at 110⅛.

Governments, in sympathy with specie, also declined, with the single exception of the 6s of 1881, which advanced.

At the Stock Board a good business was done at full prices. No sales either of State or city bonds.

Reading Railroad was steady, with sales at 50⅝@50·81, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania advanced, selling up to 59¼; sales of Norristown at 87@88; and Lehigh Valley at 58¾. Oil Creek and Allegheny was in active demand, with sales at 45@45¼. The company has a surplus of $500,000; its stock and bonds amount to $7,000,000, and yet it pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. quarterly, equal to 6 per cent. per annum on $20,000,000, clear of all its expenses.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 31¾@32.

Commonwealth Bank shares sold at 56.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 Pa & N Y C 7s	10 sh Com'h Bk.... 56
lots.... 91¾	100 sh Read R..b30.50·69
$1000 W Jer 7s....c. 95¾	100 do.... 50⅝
$1000 N Penna 6s... 98⅜	200 do..ls.b30.50·69
$4000 Leh 6s gold l.ls 89	100 do..b5&in.50·69
$1000 Wilm & R R 7s 91	100 do......50·69
$10000 Pa & E 6s.s5. 91¼	100 do.....b60.50·81
25 sh Penna..c&p. 59	200 do.........50·69
10 do....c&p. 59	600 do....ls.c.50·69
109 do......... 59¼	400 do.....ls.50·69
5 sh Norrist'n R.. 87	1000 do..ls.b10.50·69
3 do....... 88	100 do..... s60. 50⅝
73 sh Leh Val..ls. 58¾	10 sh O C& A R...c. 45
100 sh Leh Nav.b30. 32	100 do........ 45⅛
15 do.....c. 31¾	10 do.........c. 45
8 sh Cam & Am R.115⅜	100 do....b10. 45⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 108@108¼; do. 1864, 107¼@107½; do. Nov. 1865, 108⅜@107⅝; do. do., July, 109⅜@109⅝; do. do., 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; Pacifics, 110⅞@111⅛. Gold, 110⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; 5-20s of 1862, 108⅛@108½; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do., July, 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., July, 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do. July, 1868, 109¾@110; 5s 10-40, 106⅛@106¼; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111¼. Gold, 110⅛@110¼.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M...........110⅛	11·06 A. M...........110⅛
10·25 "...........110⅛	12·15 P. M...........110⅛
10·28 "...........110⅛	12·20 "...........110⅛
11·03 "...........110⅛	12·21 "...........110⅛
11·05 "...........110	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.—The Flour market is quiet, but we continue former quotations. There is very little demand for shipment and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. About 600 barrels sold, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at 5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

Prime Wheat is in fair demand at full prices, but common grades are dull. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red at $1·39@1·40; 2000 bushels fancy spring at $1·33; and 400 bushels Delaware red at $1·28. 400 bushels very choice Western Rye sold at 95c. Corn is more inquired after; sales of 5000 bushels at 80@82c. for yellow, and 71@79c. for Western mixed, including a lot of new yellow at 67c. Oats are in fair request, with sales of 2000 bushels Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware at 52@55c. Barley is unchanged.

Cloverseed meets with a steady inquiry at $6·50@6·75. Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Western iron-bound at 88@89c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......NOVEMBER 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........47 | 11 A. M.......56 | 2 P. M.......60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, do.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Maloy, Gloucester, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Boston, do.
Schr F. G. Wariner, Dickinson, Pawtucket, do.
Schr M. H. Read, Bowman, New Bedford, do.
Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, Washington, D. C., Van Dusen & Bro.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Boston, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 44, Trainer, Wash'ton, D.C., do.
Schr Benj. Gartside, Stanford, Georgetown, do.
Schr E. H. Blocksom, Morris, Delaware City, do.
Schr M. E. Hobson, Blocksom, Lebanon, do.
Schr W. Richardson, Smith, Cape May, do.
Schr Noah's Ark, Shewell, Atlantic City, do.
Boat Inkerman, Boyer, New York, do.
Boat J. O. Presby, Woodward, Newark, do.
Boat Emerald, O'Brien, Dabb's Ferry, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. Price, Nickerson, from Boston, with linseed.
Schr General Grant, Frambes, from Georgetown.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 49, Little, do.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, from Dighton.
Schr A. E. Craumer, Craumer, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, do.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, do.
Schr B. H. Jones, Jones, from Somerset.
Schr Alice B. Alley, from Providence.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
☞ Ship Martha Bowker, at this port yesterday from Dunkirk, is consigned (vessel) to Workman & Co., and not as before reported.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibberts, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was spoken 13th ult., lat. 47, long. 10 43.
Ship E. H. Duval, Cook, hence, at Antwerp 19th ultimo.
Ships Castine, Wilson, and Black Brothers, Perry, hence, at Antwerp 21st ult.
Br. steamer Abyssinia, Haines, for Liverpool, cl'd at New York yesterday.
Steamers Columbia, Van Sice, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, Mallory, for Savannah; and Georgia, Crowell, for Charleston, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers City of Merida, Deaken, from Vera Cruz via Havana, and Perit, Gardiner, from New Orleans, arrived at New York yesterday.
Bark Hattie Wyman, Codiunt, hence, at Brouwershaven 20th ult.
Bark Pedler, Jansen, hence, at Copenhagen 13th ultimo.
Bark John Ellis, Melvin, hence for Antwerp, passed Dover 21st ult.
Bark Orchilla, Havener, hence, at Gibraltar 9th ultimo.
Barks Alice, Erikssen, and Wasp, Davis, hence, at Gibraltar 10th ult.; the Alice cleared on the 11th for Palermo.
Bark Louisa C. Madeira, Moslander, hence, at Genoa 16th ult.
Br. bark Thomas, Swendsen, for Philadelphia, at Havana 29th ult.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Gofford, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Cienfuegos 24th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

REPUBLICAN OR COSSACK?—THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our despatches from Europe again mention the great diplomatic and military activity of the Russian Government. Early last spring, ere there was a sign of trouble directly between France and Prussia, we repeatedly called attention to the manœuvres of armies going on throughout the latter kingdom, and that, too, while the remainder of the press, British and American, seemed to ignore them. We now remark the very peculiar attitude of Russia, and find in it growing symptoms of a far wider catastrophe than has already taken Europe by surprise.

The well-known Russian organ *Le Nord* has distinctly intimated that the equilibrium of the Continent, endangered by the culpable ambition of one power and by the blind obstinacy of another, must be secured by the intervention of a State sufficiently strong to make itself respected by both parties, and yet not liable to be suspected of sympathy for the passions or the projects of one or the other. This is plain and pointed talk, and, to back it, we hear of the Czar concentrating nearly five hundred thousand of his best-drilled troops toward his western frontiers and summoning his terrible Cossack riders to the field. Common sense tells us that this muster is not made for the protection of his Prussian neighbor, since the utmost that France could hope to do, for the present, would be to raise the siege of Paris. It is not to shield Russia itself from Prussian invasion, since the Northern winter, which no foreign foe would dare to brave, is at the door, and, moreover, Prussia has not completed the heavy task that she is unwisely enlarging in France. The political wisdom of Prussia, disguise it as she may attempt to do, has been alarmed, and a rumor came weeks ago from Berlin that in order to secure the Czar's consent to the dismemberment of France she was willing to give that potentate the two duchies of Mecklenburg, and to compensate the ruler of these minor principalities by forming the conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine into one grand duchy under his immediate control, as Governor or Viceroy. But there is another solution to all this imbroglio, and it is comparatively close at hand. The secret of that solution will be found in the memorable words of the great Napoleon, which we do freely into English from the exact text of his memorial, written at St. Helena:—

"Ere fifty years shall have passed," said the imperial political soothsayer, "France will be republican or Cossack. Then, if my son be alive, he will be called to the throne amid the acclamations of the people. If he be no more France will again become republican, since no other hand would dare to grasp the sceptre that he could not uphold.

"The Orleans branch, although acceptable, is too feeble; it partakes too much of the other Bourbons, and it will meet with the same fate, should its members not prefer to live the life of simple citizens, no matter what changes may intervene. Once again France will be republican, and the other countries will follow her example. Germans, Prussians, Poles, Italians, Swedes, and Russians will unite with her in a crusade in favor of liberty. They will take up arms against their sovereigns, who will hasten to make concessions to them so as to retain a part of their old authority; they will call themselves constitutional kings with limited powers. Thus will the feudal system receive its death blow; like fog in the midst of the ocean, it will vanish at the first rays of the sun of liberty.

"But things will not remain there; the wheel of revolution will not stop at that point; its impetuosity will multiply fivefold, and its rapidity will increase in like proportion. When a people has regained a part of its rights it becomes enthusiastically inspired by victory, and, having tasted the sweets of liberty, it grows the more enterprising in order to obtain the more. The States of Europe will for some years, perhaps, be in a state of continual agitation, like the soil at the moment which precedes an earthquake; but at last the lava will burst forth and the explosion will terminate everything.

"The bankruptcy of England will be the lava which is to shake the world and swallow up the kings and the aristocracies, but will cement the interests of the democracy by its eruption. Believe me, Las Casas, in like manner as the vines that cover the foot of Etna and of Vesuvius produce the most delicious vintages, so will the tree of liberty become fixed and not to be cast down when it shall have its roots planted in that revolutionary lava which will have overflowed all the monarchies. May it bloom and flourish for ages! These may seem strange sentiments for you to hear from my lips; however, they are really mine. I was born a republican; but destiny and the opposition of Europe have made me an emperor. I now await the future."

Such was the impressive language, in many places attaining the grandeur of prophecy, in which Napoleon, from the calm heights of contemplation, after having held the fate of Europe in the hollow of his hand, announced the inevitable changes visible to him from the summit of his political Pisgah. The fifty years have rolled away; a nephew (not a son) of the Emperor sat for eighteen years upon the throne of France, and has fallen from it. France is again republican; the nations of Europe are preparing to follow her example; the lava of revolution begins to grow hot beneath the feet of Prussia and to throw its warmth into the palace of the Russian Czar. The Cossacks are summoned to extinguish it. Hence the armaments, hence the diplomatic agitation, hence the hurrying to and fro, on every road and iron rail from the Black Sea to the Neva, and from the Neva towards the Danube. The hour is coming; the supreme conflict is no longer distant. Republican or Cossack?—which shall win?

"THE LEAST OF THESE LITTLE ONES."

From the N. Y. Times.

"Margaret Waters, the baby-farmer, was executed on Tuesday."—*London Paper.*

When shall we have to record a similar event in New York? We have offenders enough. If any one doubts the fact, let him turn to the advertising columns of the lower class of Sunday newspapers, and he will find evidence more than enough. Even the pages of certain morning dailies are not free from the occasional taint of the hideous traffic. It flaunts in open day, and finds a location in every quarter of this great city. From a "palatial mansion" in Fifth avenue, down to wretched chambers in the slums of Chatham street, there is accommodation for the perpetration of infant murder suited to every rank and condition of life. The fee demanded of the fine lady would probably be considered a fair provision for the rearing of the offspring of the servant-girl, but each of them gives, according to her condition, a sum which is perfectly well understood to be an equivalent for putting some poor child out of the world. Nor is the Arcadian simplicity of the country at all free from participation in the gains of infanticide. In the rural districts of this State there are quiet, unpretending cottages which seem, amid embowering foliage, the chosen abode of innocence and peace; but from these places wasted baby-forms are carried into nameless graves.

The "offense is rank and smells to heaven." Why is there no hint of its punishment? Are the police under the delusion that they are appointed merely for the purpose of dealing with open and public offenses? Can they not move before the exposure of some infant body is fully brought home to an individual offender, or before a Coroner's jury finds some parties unknown guilty of causing the death of some clandestinely born child? Would it be expecting too much of the energy and ability of our detective officers to call on them to reply to some of the numerous advertisements, addressed under some transparent periphrasis or other to "ladies who have been unfortunate?" If they find that the sum demanded for relieving the mother of her unwelcome burden is such as to leave any other alternative for the disposal of the child but murder, we shall concede that there do exist benevolent persons whose anxiety to befriend unfortunate children is beyond all praise, and whose profession we have entirely misunderstood. The case is easy of proof. There are people who publicly advertise their readiness to take care of mother and child for a sum which will, on inquiry, be found insufficient to maintain the latter for a year. These people either dispose of their charges to some other philanthropic individuals, or they retain them in their own houses. If they part with them, where do they go? The number of tender-hearted couples who would willingly adopt as their own the offspring of strangers is, it need hardly be said, not very great in New York. There need be little difficulty in tracing the mode of disposing of any child. If by any one of the hideous devices known to the profession the progress of life is arrested, the course of inquiry is equally open and equally imperative.

It is useless to talk of such matters with bated breath, or to seek to cover such terrible realities with the veil of a false delicacy. In impudent defiance of all morality, law, and decency a trade of murder is known and acknowledged to be practiced in our midst. Can it be that the social degeneracy which follows political corruption like its shadow has already overtaken us, and that we have become callous to the plague-spots that infect society? Has the flaunting vice, on which our city rulers smile, deadened the public sense of all goodness and decorum, and lowered our standard of social morality? The fact would not be without example if it were so; but unless on the strongest of evidence we cannot accept such a conclusion. Respectable citizens have merely ceased to express indignation because of a mistaken belief in their utter powerlessness. From a lethargy like this it is time to rouse ourselves. The evill that is tolerated is aggressive; if we want the good to exist at all it must be aggressive too. The ax is laid to the upas tree of corruption which threatens to overshadow us, and there are strong and willing hands enough to strike it home, if they were roused to a consciousness of their power.

MASSACHUSETTS, THE CENSUS, AND THE QUOTA.

From the N. Y. World.

One of the greatest indecencies of the canvass is the fact that General Butler and Senator Wilson are hanging about the election districts of this State. If justice was done, they would hang elsewhere. The leading rogue and dullest blockhead of Massachusetts have been seen here before. At another time they were active in forcing this city to do more than its share of fighting, as they now are to take from it a just right of voting. The following official statement will show how their own State shirked during the war, and how it grabbed the spoils of victory. We do not include the General's private plunder:—

Massachusetts, with ten Congressmen and a population of 1,231,000 under the census of 1860, had to furnish, under a call for 300,000 men, only 15,126. The first nine Congressional districts of New York (including the city of New York), with a population of 1,218,949, were called upon for 25,166.

But now the census is taken the country is astonished to learn that Massachusetts is rapidly growing in numbers, while the city of New York is standing still. So much for being in disfavor with census-takers.

About the time the General Government was calling for men it was giving out valuable banking monopolies. Massachusetts, which claimed it had but few men able to fight, showed that it had many men able to grab the spoils. They were so vigorous and ablebodied in this way that we get the following curious results:—

The average number of men furnished by Massachusetts, under a call for 300,000, from each Congressional district was 2167. The average number sent by each Congressional district in Illinois was 4004. The amount of currency given to Massachusetts under the banking law, with a population about one-half that of Illinois, was about $56,000,000; the amount given to Illinois about $9,000,000—or, in proportion to population, about one-twentieth. Currency was given to Massachusetts at the rate of $52 to each inhabitant, and to Illinois at the rate of $6, and the same rate to Wisconsin and Michigan.

The results are that Illinois has to pay 12 per cent. to get currency, while Massachusetts pays but 6 per cent., and has the most men in proportion to brag of loyalty, as they did not go to the war and get killed.

When the enrolments were made for quotas the Massachusetts Senators hung about Washington to get construction and rules which would lessen the calls upon that State. The official returns show how well they succeeded. They claimed that every man there, from Senator Sumner down, was suffering under "physical disabilities," or that its population was largely made up of garrulous old women, like Wilson, who in the Senate is constantly suffering under the pangs of parturition, and each day giving birth to litters of bills which are remorselessly drowned by his associates, as if they were blind puppies. The tariff men of New England, having killed the commerce of New York, now call upon its merchants to crush its political rights. Will they be guilty of this suicidal policy?

FRENCH JEALOUSIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is to be feared that some of the vices appropriate to the Empire find lodgment in the French Republic. Suspicions and jealousies, at any rate, such as are naturally engendered in an Imperial court, have already grown up around the tribune of the people. At an early date Trochu was accused of sympathy with the Orleanists, and he was put in charge of the fortifications of Paris so as to keep him out of the politics which Favre expected to control. The peace mission which Favre himself undertook in some measure owed its failure to the fact that there was no plan agreed upon; the other rulers of France not being willing to intrust authority to the one whom they permitted to talk with the enemy. Thiers, notoriously, was sent abroad in order to get rid of him. Gambetta left Paris with scarcely a *bon voyage* from his associates, and found at Tours so faint a welcome that he envied Garibaldi the honor of that day. Keratry, disgusted with the slackness of his companions, proposes to exchange his share of the sceptre for the sword, and will command in person the forces he is raising in Brittany. Fourichon, a blunt old sailor, is reported to have been fairly elbowed out of the council-room. Perhaps he unamiably spoke of facts; for, of the naval performances of the Republic, the record is a blank. Not only at sea is nothing done, but even the gunboats of the Seine are silent, and Prussian forces cross French rivers without encountering these "floating castles."

The generals of the republic seem to possess rather less of her confidence than those of the empire—except, perhaps, Trochu, who is regarded as keeping the Prussians at bay. General Ducrot, escaping from Sedan, found himself viewed with disfavor in Paris; and undertaking a battle rather in contravention of Trochu's plans, closed his record for the present at Chatillon. General Cambriel was relieved of his command on the score of ill health, after the loss of Besancon; but it is noticeable that, though his army intrenched in the passes of the Vosges was the chief bulwark of southeastern France, it only numbered 35,000 men. General d'Aurelles, commanding the Army of the Loire, which is the only protection of Tours, is kept vibrating between that city and his headquarters, in the vain effort to suit the notions of his masters; while his army rests in enforced inactivity and a bad military position. General Bourbaki, who has just taken command of the army of the North with a grand flourish of trumpets, is suddenly compelled to resign on suspicion of treachery. Meanest of all, Garibaldi, lured from his retirement to fight for freedom and the Republic, on account of Gambetta's jealousy is left with a pitiful force of 5000 men to accomplish impossibilities. Are these coincidences, in the darkest hours of France, accidental? or are quarrels, suspicions, and jealousies between their leaders to be enumerated among the much-discussed characteristics of the Latin race?

DR. LANAHAN'S SUSPENSION.

From the Methodist.

The Book Committee, we are informed by telegraph, have suspended Dr. Lanahan, with a view to the trial of charges against him. Nine of their number voted for suspension, four against and two were absent. The charges are mainly those which were before the committee last June. One more specification of fact has, if we are correctly informed, been added. The effort to secure suspension has been conspicuous since the meeting of the committee in November, 1869. A considerable part of the investigation in February, 1870, was directed to the ascertainment of grounds for suspending. In June last the committee assembled for that object, but their courage failed them. They have since become reassured, and have consummated what one of their number, in February last, spoke of as their original purpose." Grave doubts are entertained by some of our best legists whether the Book Committee have authority to receive charges against a General Conference officer. It is held that the committee, not being a judicial body, are only authorized to act upon facts which come directly to their notice, in the process of their examinations. The power to suspend is deposited with them to be used solely in view of immediate peril to the interests of the concern. Of course, no such peril is now pretended. The character of the concern, moreover, makes both the agents corporators, and specifies the duration of their office as from one General Conference to another, without reference to an intervening book committee. The legal aspects of the situation—both under the terms of the charter and the phraseology of the Discipline—will need to be carefully considered. The time chosen for suspension is singularly inopportune. The senior agent, Dr. Carlton, has just presented to his conference (the Genesee) a glowing account of the prosperity of the Book Concern. He claimed that its business was good and its credit unlimited. The sales for months past have been satisfactory. Dr. Lanahan was proving himself more and more to be a vigilant and enterprising administrator. The list of valuable publications was increasing as it had never before in the same space of time, and the literary men of the Church were beginning to feel a just pride in the growing book list of our publishing house. The charges will, of course, be looked at by the Church in their connection with the history of recent events. They come at the end of a persistent effort made by Dr. Lanahan to explore and correct what he deemed to be the irregularities in the administration of the Book Concern. The committee, at the close of their first investigation, so far agreed with him that they found "great mismanagement and serious losses" in one department of the business. This was, of course, an ample justification of Dr. Lanahan's proceedings. By a strange mutation of events, the committee have changed front, and Dr. Lanahan finds himself the subject of charges for what he has done. This is not a very cheerful history, but it is history nevertheless. Of course he will meet the charges like a brave and honest man as he is. The bishops have been requested to determine who and how many of their number shall preside. The law provides that "by the concurrence of the bishops present and a majority of the committee, he (the accused officer) may be removed from office in the interval of the General Conference." An early date has been determined for the trial. We now ask that the trial be an open one. It is unjust that the room in which the investigation is held should be filled with attaches of the Book Concern. As far as is consistent with the convenience of the court, the proceedings should be as open as the day.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Hon. Columbus Delano takes the place of Secretary Cox, in the Interior Department, and at the same time a seat in President Grant's Cabinet. As Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Delano proved himself a good officer. To reform the abuses in that department which had obtained during Johnson's administration was a task that most men would shrink from, but Mr. Delano was equal to the occasion, and while frauds upon the revenue have not been entirely suppressed, they have been nearly so, and it has become dangerous to commit them. This is evident from the large increase in the revenue, notwithstanding a general reduction in the rate of taxation. For this success Mr. Delano deserves credit, and it prepares the public to place confidence in his ability to manage the affairs of the Interior Department, and his firmness to resist the efforts of land rings, patent rings, and Indian rings, to obtain access, through that department, to the public Treasury. Cox was successful in conducting the business of the several bureaus under his control in the interests of the public. In doing so he encountered the opposition of the whole army of corruptionists who desired to obtain a fresh opportunity to swindle the Indians by means of treaties and contracts to secure, fraudulently, the extension of patents; to get hold of public lands and to fill the various offices with incompetents. It remains for Mr. Delano to continue the policy of his predecessor. He is more of a politician than Cox and is more politic. He may therefore be able to carry out the work of reform and at the same time outgeneral such rascals as Cameron, who hoped upon the retirement of Cox to have a good old time in the various branches of the Interior Department. Delano, in the Internal Revenue Department, made a good reputation, and we look for him to maintain it in the new position in which he has been placed.

It is also to be expected that Mr. Delano in the Cabinet will enable the President to avoid the rocks toward which he has been drifting of late. He is far better posted in regard to public sentiment and all that is calculated to give strength to the Republican party than the President, and he will be able to advise the latter that he can not touch pitch without being defiled, and that he must, therefore, keep clear of such political prostitutes as Simon Cameron.

The record of Grant's administration is, so far, good. The people appreciate the honesty and economy that have characterized it thus far, and they will be glad to be able to continue their confidence. There is no desire for a change in the administration. On the contrary, the people who elected Grant are anxious that he shall in every way continue to prove himself worthy. This anxiety accounts for the general uneasiness expressed upon the retirement of Cox. It was not on account of the man that the people became alarmed, but because of the *causes* that led to his resignation. The retirement of Cox was undoubtedly a triumph for the corruptionists; but it remains to be seen whether they shall gain anything by the change.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalis Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager
6 27 mwf 6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-si inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-fourth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate northeast corner Thirty-eighth and Storey streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fourteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Wood street, above Eleventh, in the Fourteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to a Public School-house in the Ninth ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house, situate on Filbert street, above Twentieth, in the Ninth ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth 5t Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov. 5, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following article, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shaft, Countershaft, Pullies, etc., in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before acceptance.

For further particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office. A. W. RUSSELL,
10 26 Paymaster U. S. Navy.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
10 28 6t Dept. of the East.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,388·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$3,793,853
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,496·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,366·64

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,703
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,193
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,000
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$3,793,531

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870.....581,439·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,

MORNING GLORY

Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses

Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work.
Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED.
LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $6·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 19rp

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon the roofs of houses Nos. 113, 115, and 147 Orthodox street, Frankford, were partially destroyed by fire, the flames having originated near the chimney of No. 115. The houses were occupied by Mr. H. Smith, Catharine Colebaugh, and Sarah A. Dingler, all of whom lost more or less from water having been thrown upon their furniture.

—A young man named Isaac Newton Phillips, residing at No. 724 North Twenty-second street, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Phillips, yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of opening letters addressed to the firm of Cowperthwait & Co., book publishers, No. 728 Chesnut street, and abstracting moneys therefrom. The testimony was of a positive character, and defendant was held in $10,000 bail for a further hearing. Special Agent Pedrick testified to noting the number of letters given to the young man to deliver to his employers, and then following after and seeing whether they were all delivered. Two of the letters were withheld by the accused, and these were found in his possession, together with a pocket-book containing $1633. The prisoner admitted to the witness that he had abstracted the money from letters intended for the firm.

—The annual election for officers of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., took place last evening at the Masonic Hall, and resulted as follows:—Most Excellent Grand High Priest, Comp. Michael Nisbet; Most Excellent Grand King, Comp. Charles E. Meyer; Most Excellent Grand Scribe, Comp. John Wilson, Jr.; Most Excellent Grand Treasurer, Comp. Peter Williamson; Most Excellent Grand Secretary, Comp. John Thomson. The installation of the officers elect will take place on St. John's day next, December 27.

—Last evening at 8 o'clock the alarm of fire was caused by the burning of the contents of the third story of the house No. 808 Emeline street, occupied by Mrs. Grier, a colored woman. A child had been placed in bed with a candle at the side, and soon afterwards flames were discovered. Before the flames were extinguished the contents of the room were destroyed, including a number of dresses belonging to the daughters of Mrs. Grier. The loss is about $300.

—The Executive Committee of twenty-one members, appointed by the Proportional Representation Convention held at Reading, Pa., on September 1, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Girard House. The Chairman, Mr. E. J. Moore, of Allentown, Pa., presided, and Mr. H. T. Darlington, of Bucks county, was elected Secretary. There were present Messrs. Moore, Darlington, Bannon, of Schuylkill; Berry, of Philadelphia; Stauffer, of Reading; Dingman, of Pike; Young, of York; Steadman, of Carbon; Reeder, of Northampton; Fulton, of Westmoreland; and Miner, of Luzerne. A Co-operative Committee, consisting of Messrs. Morton McMichael, J. Gillingham Fell, Frederick Fraley, and Charles Gibbons, from the Union League of this city, were also present. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a sub-committee of five be authorized to confer with the State Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties, and other interested organizations, with the view of co-operating in the work of inducing the passage by the Legislature of a bill calling a convention to amend the State Constitution by such means as they shall together judge expedient.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 110½.

—A conflagration occurred at Frankfort, Kentucky, yesterday morning, causing a loss of over a quarter of a million of dollars.

—The raid upon illicit whisky manufacturing establishments in Brooklyn, N.Y., continues, causing much excitement.

—Terrence Quinn, charged with fraudulent registration in New York city, was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

—The Republicans of Richmond, Va., have nominated for Mayor Colonel John W. Jenkins, the present United States Commissioner in that city.

—The revenue collections from each State and Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were $168,560,107, against $143,027,988 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

—The department clerks in Washington, who reside in New York and other States that hold elections on next Tuesday, are going home on leave of absence to vote.

—John Collins, a puddler in the iron mills at Boonton, N. J., was found yesterday morning nearly lifeless from wounds on the head, inflicted during the night by unknown persons.

—The steamship Varuna foundered during the night of the 20th of October, off Jupiter Inlet, Florida, and all on board, except the second mate and four men, are reported lost. She had thirty-six cabin passengers.

—Henry Miller, of Taylorstown, N. J., died on Wednesday night from the effects of food poisoned by his wife, and during the post-mortem examination she took poison, which caused her death yesterday morning.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair. A communication was received from the Board of Public Charities petitioning Councils to obtain suitable heating and ventilation for the new wings of the almshouse, and to increase the salary of the medical superintendent of the insane department, who has charge of 750 persons and a compensation of $1350. He asks that he be furnished with paid assistants. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. George A. Smith submitted a resolution of instruction that the Mayor, President of Councils and a committee of five citizens visit Washington and endeavor to have the President order that the census of Philadelphia be retaken.

Mr. Marcus stated that members of Councils had visited Marshal Gregory relative to the taking of the census, who said that the work had been done by trustworthy persons, and he wanted no dictation from Councils.

Mr. McIlvain said in his ward 150 persons had not been visited by the census taker.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Census was not agreed to.

Mr. McIlvain moved to strike out of Mr. Smith's resolution the words, "that we believe the computation to be incorrect," and to substitute "that we know the computation to be incorrect."

The resolution was passed.

The Committee on Water presented a resolution authorizing the laying of water pipe on Darien and Diamond streets. Passed.

Mr. Bumm, chairman of the Committee of Conference on the Shackamaxon street market, reported in favor of the Common Council amendment. The amendment was to extend the market to Master street, across Master street to Germantown road, and down to Girard avenue.

The report of the committee was not agreed to—yeas 10, nays 12.

A communication was received from Drexel & Co., asking that their banking-house be connected by telegraph with the Central Station. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution to open Vienna and Gall streets, and Montgomery avenue. Referred.

An ordinance requiring the sidewalks of Broad street to be paved to the surveyor's line for its entire length, was referred.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

One inquiring of the Finance Committee what action has been taken for the widening of Spring Garden street, between Sixteenth and eighteenth streets, in the Fifteenth ward. Concurred in.

The resolution to deduct two months' pay from the gratuity of the Good Will Hose and the Independence Fire Companies was postponed, so as to take up in Committee of the Whole, the bill for the government and protection of the water supply, the regular order of the day.

The Committee rose; the Chairman reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again at four o'clock next Thursday.

The consideration of the resolution to deduct from the gratuity of the Good Will Hose and Independence Fire Companies was resumed, and considerable debate ensued.

An amendment by Mr. Plumley, to deduct twelve months' pay instead of two months, was agreed to, Yeas 13, nays 7.

Mr. Wm. F. Smith advocated a paid fire department, and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed.

The bill was indefinitely postponed—yeas 11, nays 7.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A resolution from Common Council relative to the trustees of the City Gas-works was not agreed to. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This body met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Chief Commissioner of Highways in answer to a resolution of October 27, 1870, requesting him to inform Common Council by what authority omnibuses are run on Broad street. He replied that no license had been granted by the department, but they were run in violation of law.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution, requesting the Committee of Highways to report an ordinance compelling omnibuses to pay the same rate of license as street cars, and to keep the streets of their lines in good repair. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The resignation of James Zimmerman, messenger of Councils, was accepted. A vote of thanks was tendered, and George W. Johnson was elected to the vacancy and sworn in.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Seventh ward, offered the estimates of the Department of Highways for 1871, amounting to $652,467; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hetzell, of the Fifteenth ward, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, by Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That in the election by Councils in January next of Trustees of the City Gas-works, the best interests of the community and of the Trust demand the selection of practical business men and standing, in order that the affairs of the Trust may be managed for the general good, and not in the interest of individuals who may seek to control it for selfish partisan purposes.

Mr. Oram, of the Committee on Gas-works, presented an ordinance relative to appropriating $1600 to pay for additional gas lamps erected during 1870, and asking for additional appropriations for 1870. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution, reported by the Committee on Highways, relative to the grading of York and Fairhill streets, was agreed to.

Mr. Hanna, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported that the committee had investigated the facts set forth in the petition of John Sherry, asking for payment of damages done to his property during a fireman's riot, October 9, and would recommend that the matter should go to the Committee on Claims. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna also offered a resolution directing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to reinstate the Good Will and Independence Steam Engine Companies, suspended on account of rioting; after deducting two months' pay. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to return the ordinance relative to the opening of City avenue. Agreed to.

The Chamber then resumed its consideration of the bill appropriating $3000 for the improvement of Norris square, and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

AN ARMISTICE CONCLUDED—TWENTY-FIVE DAYS' SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES — RIOTING IN PARIS — FAVRE AND OTHER MINISTERS ATTACKED BY THE MOB AND RESCUED BY THE MILITARY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—General Garibaldi, in an order of the day, reproaches the Republicans for their failures to act for the mutual defence of Switzerland. He says it is kept down by the cash boxes of her great bankers. With her lifted finger she might have kept Prim from Madrid, but she allowed him to slaughter the Spanish nation. Referring to the United States, the General says: "One of Washington's great family barely permits the Republic to fling a word of sympathy to the brave descendant's of Lafayette—those who first proclaimed the emancipation of the races. Classical land of liberty, home of the exile, wilt thou abandon in this struggle of giants thy sister nation, who marched, and will march again at the van of human progress? Heroic struggles." He continues, "France is in ruins because her army of braves was led by tyrants, but the nation is here. It has risen as one man, and will make the old autocrat of Prussia repent his inhuman butchery." The order then closes with an appeal to the soldiers, declaring that their courage is unquestionable, but they want coolness and discipline, so indispensable in war.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—[Special to New York World.]—An armistice has been concluded.

The Emperor, in his pamphlet, after describing the battle of Sedan, proceeds to the details of his interview with the King of Prussia. He says when he told Wilhelm that he had given full powers to the Regency, and with it alone negotiations for peace could be conducted, he merely delivered his own person into the hands of the King, and not France. He told the King that the war having turned unfortunately, he could not throw off the responsibility. Nevertheless he had only obeyed a violently excited national feeling.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—[Special to the New York World.]—Bismarck is unwilling to let the war continue into winter. He fears popular outbreaks everywhere. The news from Italy is to the same effect.

A special dispatch from Brussels states that before leaving Metz, Bazaine took out of the army treasury his salary as marshal and senator.

The correspondent of the World, the first civilian allowed to enter Metz after the capitulation, found two Americans who had been in Metz during the whole of the siege—Charles M. Eustice, of Boston, and Doctor Boylans, of New Haven. The latter belonged to the American Ambulance corps. The citizens universally condemn the capitulation and the conduct of the defence. There was positively no starvation and very little suffering. The city was full of all descriptions of provisions and prices were moderate.

The conduct of the French army since the capitulation has been most exemplary. Although the whole army was paid off all arrears and six weeks advance, there has been very little drunkenness and no uproar. The Prussian officers express surprise at the cleverness, cleanliness and celerity of the French in making camps, cooking and making all comfortable. The forts in and around Metz were amply provisioned until March next. The post-office was opened on October 30 under orders of Herr Stephen, Director General of the North German postal service.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—[Special to the New York Tribune]—A dispatch received here this morning by Laurier, from Tours, says that an armistice probably will be signed to-day, on the basis proposed by Granville, viz: The Constituent Assembly to be called for the 15th inst. The Tours delegation do not approve of any armistice, believing it would be a sure preliminary to peace.

The correspondent of the Tribune at Berlin, on the 2d, telegraphs that the first army, under Manteuffel, the seventh corps excepted, goes north, and will occupy Normandy, Picardy and Brittany, maintaining connection with the fourth army, under the Saxon Crown Prince, and will undertake the reduction of Verdun and Mezzieres.

The seventh corps will remain to garrison Metz and reduce Thionville. The second army, except the second corps, which proceeds to Paris, goes south, establishing connection on the left with Verdun and on the right with Von Dertaun.

Through American mediation, it is stipulated that German and French war ships in Chinese and Japanese waters shall abstain from hostilities.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—[Special to New York Herald.] A Paris correspondent, writing on the 27th ult., says there is no war news to-day of importance. After the departure of the Americans the exodus of English will take place, together with the remainder of the British embassy. The English staying here will be placed under the protection of the American Minister. About three hundred English will avail themselves of the permission to depart.

Food is becoming scarce and dearer daily. At the horse market, yesterday, 700 were sold for culinary purposes. There had been a previous sale. They all passed examination as to fitness for food. Donkeys and mules were also bought for cooking purposes, the former being in great request on account of the resemblance in flavor to veal. We hear the Prussians have brought the gigantic cannon, so much admired at the Paris Exposition, to try them on us.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.—In consequence of the terms proposed yesterday by M. Thiers, and accepted to-day by Count Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an armistice of twenty-five days, to allow general elections to be held throughout France. The armistice to be based on the military status in and existing on the day of signature.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—The provisional government has received reassuring advices from the southern and western provinces of France. The people are unanimous for a continuance of the war until peace is possible on some other basis than the cession of French territory. The journals of Tours ask for official proofs of Bazaine's treasonable intentions.

From Marseilles very unfavorable reports are received in regard to the conduct of the people. Some excesses have been committed, and it is said that the newly appointed administrator was shot at on the occasion of his reception of the municipal Council.

The authorities of Lyons have published a resolution that it would be better to submit to any hardship than surrender the town. Lyons shall be defended to the death. None shall leave the place in anticipation of a struggle, save women and children, and old men. All others who escape, or seek to escape, shall be considered as infamous and dealt with as traitors.

The journals of Tours declare that the more facts in regard to the surrender of Metz become known, the more it is evident that Bazaine's course was treasonable. Much stress is laid upon the manner in which the officers and men were deceived in regard to the condition of France. The fact that 40,000,000 francs and enormous quantities of munitions were delivered to the enemy is also dwelt upon as evidence of treason.

Dispatches from La Fleche, dated yesterday, says a balloon passing over the town, dropped a copy of the Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 31st ult., containing the following intelligence:

"The government had issued a decree declaring that the children of all citizens killed in the war will be adopted by the nation. Thiers had arrived in Paris. The government on the 30th announced that Metz had capitulated. An immense meeting was held in the evening, at the Hotel de Ville. Jules Favre made a patriotic address. He said the government was determined to carry on the war to the last. The army would soon attack the besiegers, break through their lines and join hands with the troops from the provinces. Arago and Ferry also spoke in the same strain.

Journals publish extracts from the *Journal Officiel* of Paris on the 1st inst., by which it is understood that the Paris government has decided to accept an armistice, and that Flourens, who awaited a pretext raised a temporary riot.

The *Journal Officiel* says the Hotel de Ville was invaded and a committee of public safety proclaimed. Members of the provisional government were detained for several hours. About eight o'clock Trochu, Arago and Ferry were freed from the hands of the rioters by a battalion of the National Guard. Favre, Garnier Pages, Simon, General Tamisier and the commander of the 106th regiment were still held prisoners. It was not until three o'clock in the morning that these lamentable acts were repressed by the interference of some battalions of the National Guard, who ran up in great numbers and took position around the Hotel de Ville, headed by Ferry.

The court-yards were occupied by Mobiles whilst small detachments of the National Guard and carbineers were clearing the halls of the mob. At the same time the National Guards occupying the square, quays and Rue de Rivoli, shouted enthusiastic greetings in favor of Trochu as he passed in front of the troops. The report on the day's event concludes as follows:

"With the armistice tendered and accepted, other advantages which Paris can easily construe without any necessity of presenting them here; and now the government of the national defence is upbraided with its acquiescence as having been weak. Perhaps the treacherous, feeble minority, which cannot aim at representing the sentiments of the Parisian population, taking advantage of the public emotion, tries to supercede by violence the government which is conscious of having protected the interests of a city of two millions of inhabitants, shut up within their walls, and the interests of an unlimited liberty. You have participated in this task, and your countenances will be our force for the future against our enemies both within and without. (Signed,) TROCHU."

The conditions of the proposed armistice are the following: Its duration will be twenty-five days. The inhabitants will have liberty to bring in food during this interval. Free elections will be held in all the departments.

The Paris government, owing to the events that took place lately, resolved to consult the people of Paris as to the maintenance of the authority that was conferred upon it. The vote was to take place to-day. It is not known here yet whether the armistice has been concluded.

Alphonse Gent, appointed to succeed Esquiros as government administrator at Marseilles, was wounded by a pistol shot on his reception in that city. He had previously addressed a dispatch from Lyons to the municipality of Marseilles announcing that he would arrive there yesterday, and declaring that he came with one thought—to save the nation, to save the Republic, and would assist the authorities in that great task. At five o'clock in the evening a dispatch reached Tours, stating that he had been shot. Minister Gambetta immediately sent the following telegram to the authorities of Marseilles:

"My friends: Administrator Gent was the object of an ignoble attack. Make a supreme appeal to the people. Permit no longer violence and crime."

To M. Gent, the Minister addressed a dispatch, saying: "I am horror-struck by the thought that one to whom the republic owes so much can be thus basely attacked. I am sure all good people must condemn the crime. All not desiring to be considered accomplices in it will acknowledge your right, sealed with blood, to rule in the name of the government. I anxiously await news that the would-be assassin has been delivered up to justice."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·34	MOON SETS	2·52
SUN SETS	4·53	HIGH WATER	11·19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 19
Tripoli	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 20
Allemania	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 20
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 22

FOR EUROPE.

Rhein	New York	Bremen	Nov. 5
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
C. of Wash'tn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 5
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Nov. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 5
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr St. Mary, Smith, Washington, D. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr N. C. Price, Neill, Cape May, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Hewes, Boston, do.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Bristol, R. I., do.
Barge R. RR. No. 56, Falls, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Martha Bowker, Goodburn, 58 days fm Dunkirk, with mdse. to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Bark A. W. Singleton, Messenger, 37 days from Glasgow, with iron, etc., to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Willeby, 10 days from Turks Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son. Experienced very rough weather the whole passage.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, 4 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Co.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Mary C., Sipple, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Onward, Tunnell, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

☞ Brig J. B. Brown, arrived on Wednesday from Turks Island, is consigned (cargo, salt) to William Bumm & Son.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 3. — Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Mary Dunn, with marble, and Harry Wright, with iron ore, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 3.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

M. A. Loughney, Jas. T. Easton, Sarah Reichart, B. C. Johnson, C. McWilliams, Ann Ryan, Lizzie Doherty, and Chesapeake, all with coal, for New York.

Hope, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 4. — Eight regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 4.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

O. Hartman, with lumber to McIlvain & Sons.
T. Coleman, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del.
Del. and Hudson Co., with coal for Chester, Pa.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Gold Hunter, Freeman, hence, before reported at Antwerp, arrived 17th ult.

Br. steamer City of Washington, Jones, from Liverpool 21st and Queenstown 22d ult., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Cuba, Moodie, from New York 26th ult. for Liverpool, was passed 30th ult., lat. 46 10, long. 49 13.

Steamer Pennsylvania, Lawson, for New York, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult.

Steamer Sherman, Blanchard, for New York, cl'd at New Orleans 29th ult.

Steamer St. Louis, Gillan, from Liverpool 6th, at New Orleans 29th ult.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, sailed from Southwest Pass 29th ult. Cargo for Philadelphia:—260 bales cotton, 30 bdls. paper stock, 131 bdls. hides, 100 empty bbls., 7 hhds. sugar, 23 bales moss, 15 bdls. jeans, 30 tons old iron, and 50 pkgs. sundries.

Steamer Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, at Norfolk 1st inst. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.

Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 2d inst.

Br. bark E. H. Duvall, Cook, hence, at Flushing 18th ult.

Brig Delmont Locke, Hatch, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 1st inst.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, hence, at Marseilles 15th ult.

Brig Minnie Traub, Traub, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schr William H. Dennis, Lake, hence, at Newport 1st inst.

Schr Fannie Mitchell, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 2d inst.

Schrs James M. Vance, Burdge; J. I. Worthington, Brown; Corvo, Pickering; Frank Jameson, Jameson; and Goddess, Kelley, hence, at Providence 2d inst.—the latter for Pawtucket.

Schr L. T. Knight, Sherman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst. with jib split. Sailed, the entire eastern-bound fleet.

Schrs W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Salem; James W. Haig, Brower, from Hingham; Harriet S. Brooks, Lore; S. & E. Corson, Brower; and L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schrs George H. Bent, Smith, hence for Cambridgeport; S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman; and J. B. Vandusen, Corson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 31st ult.

Schrs C. B. Wood, Smith; Lizzie Raymond, Loud; J. H. Moore, Nickerson; A. M. Aldrich, Brown; J. S. Detwiler, Grace; Sydney Price, Godfrey; G. M. Wentworth, Parsons; and Samuel Castner, Cutler, hence, at Boston 2d inst.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, hence, at Pawtucket 2d inst.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schrs Potomac, Eldridge, and William Frazer, James, hence, at Norfolk 1st inst.

Schr D. Talbot, Amsbury, hence, at Mobile 29th ultimo.

Schrs Sarah Clark, Griffin, and H. T. Hodges, Franklin, hence, at Fall River 30th ult.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at Fall River 31st ult.

Schr Marshall Perrin, Christie, from Somerset for Philadelphia, at Newport 31st ult.

Schr Jessie Williamson, Corson, hence, at Norfolk 31st ult.

Schr William F. Borden, hence for Norwich, at New London 1st inst.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 2d inst.

Schr Delaware, Gordon, hence, below Providence 2d inst.

Schr Village Queen, Conklin, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Providence 2d inst.

Schrs William Tice, Tice, and W. T. Byrne, Robinson, hence, at Richmond 1st inst.

Schrs L. B. Wing, Endicott, and Ida L., Pierce, from Boston; William G. Dearborn, Scull, from Providence; and James L. Maloy, Russell, fm Layden, all for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 1st instant.

Schrs Ethan Allen, Blake, from Rockland; Casco Lodge, Pierce, from Portland; A. Hammond, Paine, from Boston; Samuel S. Hart, Kelley, from New Bedford; and Isaac Keen, Chase, fm Provincetown, all for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 1st inst.

MISCELLANY.

Arg. bark Lola, from Montevideo for Lewes, Del., before reported as having put into Charleston 30th ult., in distress, experienced the hurricane of the 20th in lat. 32 30, long. 71, commencing with a heavy gale from S. W., changing to S. E., and terminating in a hurricane at N. During the blow had most of the canvas torn from the bolt-ropes, carried away head of mizzenmast, mainyard, started cutwater, and sustained other damage.

Schr Mary Eveline, from Philadelphia for New York, ashore near Atlantic City, N.J., will be stripped of her materials; her cargo is not worth saving.

Schr Ruth Shaw, of Millville, N. J., which was reported wrecked on the south side of Long Island, lies high and dry. She remains tight, and with favorable weather will be saved.

The New Haven *Palladium* says that, while Mr. John F. Smith, of Milford, was gathering seaweed on Friday afternoon, he found a sealed bottle containing a paper bearing the following statement:—"Lat. 36, long. 41; Oct. 2, 1870—Sloop Emogene, Elizabethport, N. J. Ship on fire; no sail in sight; God help us! SAMUELS, Capt."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS, *Ledger* Building. 8 18 thstu tf

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE REPORTED ARMISTICE.

IT is reported, on apparently good authority, that an armistice has been, or shortly will be, definitely arranged between the French and Germans. There has not yet been an official announcement on either side of its final ratification, but accounts from all quarters agree that it is under consideration; and while one rumor states that the exchange of signatures was made yesterday, others affirm that they will be exchanged to-day. M. Thiers has evidently been assiduously endeavoring for some time to attain the end which now seems so near at hand. Trochu also desires it as a manifest necessity for beleaguered Paris. The German leaders are not unwilling to grant it, and the principal opposition springs from some of the members of the Tours Government (who seem to fear that if a new Constituent Assembly is elected they will lose power), and from ultra Red Republicans.

An armistice, during which elections can be held throughout France, has become such an obvious necessity for the common good of all concerned in this terrible struggle, that we have no faith in the patriotism or common sense of the Frenchmen who oppose it. There is now no real government in the country. The Provisional authorities are powerless for good purposes. They have not only failed to relieve beleaguered cities, but they have confessed their inability to supply arms to the people, and their edicts have ceased to command obedience or respect. It is said that Napoleon still claims to be the true head of the nation, but even the Bonapartist pretensions are apparently divided between the imprisoned Emperor and the exiled Regency. Practically, at the moment when union, concentration, and an all-powerful government are more imperatively needed than at any former period in French history, anarchy prevails. The invaders have no foe worthy of their steel, and there is no army in the field to arouse their antagonism. In Paris the citizens have prepared for a gallant defense, but they cannot struggle long against the impending danger of starvation, and since the Tours Government has totally failed to send troops to their rescue, or to reopen their communications with the outside world, they have every reason to fear that, in the event of a continuance of hostilities, their escape from the dangers of bombardment would be quickly followed by the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives by famine. All the horrors connected with the protracted defense of Strasburg and Metz would be intensified a hundred fold in the protracted defense of Paris, and it is wicked folly to impose such fearful miseries upon her citizens at a time when no good national object can thereby be achieved.

The Tours Government is so nearly a nonentity that it matters little whether it consents to the armistice or not. The chief importance of its acquiescence would arise from its assistance in ordering elections throughout France and in increasing the general disposition to abide peacefully in their result. If it persistently refuses, however, to give the people an opportunity to decide for themselves the questions in which they are so vitally interested, at a time when its inability to protect them is so painfully apparent, it will soon lose all the little influence it now possesses and vanish into absolute nothingness at the first onset of a more vigorous administration.

From the armistice and the elections of a Constituent Assembly will probably spring peace between France and Germany. As this peace, however, will inevitably be repulsive to the national instincts, it is quite likely that all who are identified with it will become objects of popular odium, and it is not improbable that the controversies growing out of this subject will, in conjunction with the intense partisan antagonisms now prevailing, lead to a civil war. Those who feel that in surrendering to the inevitable they have done the best for their country that circumstances permitted, will not be disposed to submit tamely to unmerited obloquy, while those who consider that no circumstances can justify the surrender of a foot of French soil will heap infamy upon the prospective treaty-makers. If these germs of civil war bear no fruit, France may speedily regain a powerful position, in spite of the loss of a few of her provinces, but if the withdrawal of the Germans is to be followed by bloody internecine struggles, the chapter of French miseries, instead of being about to close, is only fairly beginning.

COUNCILS AND THE FIREMEN.

YESTERDAY a desperate effort was made in Councils to restore to active service, with the loss of but two months' pay, the Good Will Hose and Independence Fire Companies, who were suspended for rioting last July. In spite of the indignation which the scandalous conduct of a portion of the volunteer firemen has of late excited, and which has caused a movement of the most decided character in favor of a Paid Department, the disposition of many Councilmen to display a most culpable leniency towards the perpetrators of such offenses as the members of the two companies named were guilty of, was shown in a striking manner by the action of Common Council in consenting to the above mentioned proposition. In the Select branch, however, a commendable firmness was manifested, and the offending firemen were unable to procure sufficient votes to carry their measure through. The reasons given for the reinstatement upon the active list of the Good Will and Independence Companies was that they had entered upon an agreement by which hostile collisions would be avoided in the future. This agreement, which exists only under the signature of the presidents of the companies, with whom there is no assurance that the majority of the members they propose to represent have joined, is that if, in proceeding to a fire, one company wishes to pass the other, it must turn off to another street to do so, and that a hose carriage shall always give the track to a steam engine. This plan looks very well on paper, but the public are interested in knowing how much power the officers of the companies have to enforce it. The men who profess to be the representative volunteer firemen of Philadelphia are always eager to lay the blame of rioting upon bummers and hangers-on, who do not properly belong to the Fire Department, but there is no doubt that much of the outrageous performances that have lately disgusted all respectable citizens with the volunteer system were participated in almost entirely by the regularly enrolled members of the offending companies. The respectable firemen have shown themselves totally unable either to restrain their ruffianly comrades or to rid the engine-houses of the outsiders who do not belong there, and who are made responsible for all the sins of the legitimate members of the Fire Department. They cannot, therefore, expect that the public will believe in the power of the presidents of the Good-Will and Independence Companies to prevent rioting in the future by any such agreement as that which they entered into for the purpose of inducing Councils to reinstate them, and the whole proceeding is marked by that puerile spirit that is as characteristic of, as it is discreditable to, the volunteer Fire Department. There is no doubt that Councils have been in a great measure responsible for the bad behavior of the firemen, by the readiness with which they have almost invariably interfered to reinstate companies suspended for bad conduct; and we are glad to record that enough members were found yesterday with sufficient pluck and determination to protect the public peace and to give the firemen a lesson by refusing to grant the petition for placing the Good Will and Independence Companies again upon the active list.

THE CENSUS.

A RESOLUTION for the appointment of a committee, to consist of the Mayor, the Presidents of Councils, and five citizens, to proceed to Washington and request of the President that the census of Philadelphia be retaken, was offered in Select Council yesterday, and after some discussion was postponed until next week, as was also a motion to retake the census of one ward in order to demonstrate the unreliability of the count made by Marshal Gregory and his assistants, with the view of founding a substantial claim for having the whole work performed over again at the expense of the United States. The responsibility for the palpable incorrectness of the census returns rests almost exclusively with Congress, which not only adopted a plan bad in itself, but did a great injustice to the great cities by ordering the count to be taken in the middle of the summer, when a large portion of the population are away from home. The census returns are of no value whatever so long as there is a doubt about their being within a reasonable degree of accuracy; and in such cities as Philadelphia and New York it is of the highest importance that the actual population should be known with as much definiteness as it is possible to command. As the returns made by Marshal Gregory can be proved to be a very long way from correctness, it is the duty of the Government to order a recount, and we hope sincerely that Councils will push the matter with the proper amount of vigor. If the Government will not retake the census, we must do it ourselves, but it is obviously the business of those who made the mistakes to correct them, and as the President has ordered a recount to be made in New York, the least he can do is to perform a similar act of justice for Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

Charles Peters, Comedian.

This popular actor, whose death is reported to have occurred yesterday in New York, was born in Birmingham, England, April 15, 1825. He came to the United States in the fall of 1849, and made his first engagement in New York at Niblo's Garden in 1850, under Brougham & Chippendale's management. He was then engaged at the "Old Federal Street," Boston. After a travelling tour through the West he appeared at Wallack's, New York, in 1854. During this season he married Eliza, second daughter of John Nickenson, the eccentric actor and manager. After continuing several seasons at Wallack's, Mr. Peters was engaged by Laura Keene for her great theatrical enterprise in New York, and afterwards travelled with Miss Keene throughout the country. In 1864 he was engaged by Montgomery Field, of the Boston Museum, in place of William Warren, who was then starring. He became a great favorite in Boston, and is regarded to this day by the Hubbites as having been only second to Warren himself. A few years ago Mr. Peters was run over by a New York Third avenue car, and was so severely injured that his temporary retirement from the stage became necessary. He was the recipient of a benefit at the New York Academy of Music which yielded $4000, an altogether unprecedented result, and which showed the esteem in which the genial actor was held. After his recovery from this accident, he resumed his profession, and at the time of his death was engaged at Booth's Theatre. His last appearance was as the "Gravedigger" in *Hamlet*. Mr. Peters was an actor of the Burton school, broad and unctuous, but never descending to buffoonery. Like Burton, he was a man of literary tastes, with a general and liberal education. He was a huge favorite with his associates, no less than with the public.

Herr Carl Twesten.

Carl Twesten, one of the principal founders of the Fortschritt party of Germany, died recently in Prussia. This party had severe contentions with Bismarck and the Junkers between the years 1862 and 1865. The publication of a political pamphlet written by him in 1861 led to a duel between him and General Manteuffel, in which Twesten received a severe wound. He became a member of Parliament in 1862 and was prosecuted for a speech there delivered in 1866. He was also a founder of the national liberal party. He was in his fifty-first year at the time of his death, being born on the 22d of April, 1820.

Rev. Bernard C. Wolff.

A distinguished divine of the German Reformed Church, Rev. Bernard C. Wolff, died on Tuesday last at his home in Lancaster, Pa. He was then in his 76th year, and was born at Martinsburg, Virginia. He was educated at Chambersburg, but up to his 36th year was engaged in business. At that advanced age he began to study for the ministry, and in 1832 received a call to Easton. After remaining nine years he left that town to accept a professor's chair in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg. This professorship he resigned in 1864, on account of failing health. He has since been living in retirement at Lancaster.

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COPARTNERSHIPS.
NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a partnership under the name of MAGILL, FARREL & CO., for the transaction of a Dry Goods Auction and Commission business, at No. 318 MARKET Street. W. H. MAGILL.
GEORGE L. FARREL.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1870. 11 2 3t*

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CIRARD
MERCANTILE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by Special Act of Legislature, March 16, 1870.
Organized for the Purpose of transacting a
WOOL AND COTTON
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
No. 34 S. FRONT St. and 35 LETITIA St., Philada.
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Why are their prices over twenty per cent. lower than elsewhere for the same Goods?
First—Because they buy for CASH and receive heavy discounts. These they transfer to purchasers.
Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.
This makes a total of twenty-one per cent. saved by every customer placing orders in their charge, besides having their work executed in the finest manner and with the utmost despatch.
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A NEW RAILROAD.

The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad—A New Outlet for Mineral and Agricultural Wealth—A History of the Enterprise—Its Early Completion Expected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SELINSGROVE, Nov. 3, 1870.

Philadelphia capital and Philadelphia enterprise have for the last four years been pushing forward a new railroad in the interior of the State, which is destined to become one of the most successful of its kind of any which have been started for a long time. The new enterprise was formerly known as the Middle Creek Railway, but by a late act of the Legislature its name has been changed to that of Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, its powers and advantages having been enlarged, so that now it can go over a larger amount of territory and make connections with several important roads. It is so situated that when completed it will be the only direct outlet for anthracite coal to the West and Southwest, it making connection in the East direct with the Reading Railroad. Besides this, when another road—the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre—is completed, which is now nearly the case, the two together will form the shortest route by actual measurement from New York to Pittsburg. This will make it of great importance, and beside this, the country through which the road is laid out itself abounds in the greatest wealth of minerals and agriculture. Large wheat farms are stretched around on every side, and the mountains surrounding the valley through which the road runs are rich in iron ore, and in some places nearly the entire hill is one mass of the rich product.

The company was first organized in 1866, and since that time the works have been pushed forward rapidly. The road has been located and is now all graded with the exception of five and a quarter miles, and is ready for the reception of the sleepers, ballast and rails. The bridges, including two very large ones over the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, are nearly finished, and only about six months time at the furthest will be required for its completion in every particular.

With everything in this prosperous condition, the officers of the road lately planned an excursion of the stockholders and others interested in the matter, for the purpose of giving them a chance to inspect the works and see for themselves what has been done.

With this end in view, a select party started in a special car attached to the Erie express, which left the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 11 A. M. on Tuesday last. The point of destination was Selinsgrove, the point at which the new railroad proposes to cross the Susquehanna river. It is in the neighborhood of Sunbury, and directly across the river from the Northern Central Railroad. The distance is 145 miles from Philadelphia, but such good arrangements had the projectors of the excursion made for the comfort of their guests that no symptom of heaviness was visible anywhere.

The town of Selinsgrove, though within easy view of the Northern Central Railroad, is connected, or rather disconnected, from it only by a line of flat-bottom primitive boats which are propelled across the river by means of poles. This point was reached by the excursionists about sundown, and after crossing the river a walk of about a mile was necessary before the hotel of the town could be reached. But once gained, a warm welcome and a hearty supper, or, *vice versa*, a hearty welcome and a warm supper, awaited them. Here, also, the President of the road, Mr. A. C. Simpson, a strong worker, to whose efforts are due the progress of the road after it had been almost abandoned as a dead undertaking, met the party and greeted them one and all. After the supper had been properly disposed of, a brass band, the result of the musical genius of the town, appeared in front of the hotel, and, much to the surprise of the guests, tendered them a serenade.

On Wednesday a large number of carriages, furnished through the liberality of the townsmen, were in readiness to convey the party over the line of the road, so far as time would permit. The ride was some thirteen miles through the Middle Creek valley, which on the approach of winter was most beautiful to behold. The valley is twelve miles wide, and the road follows mostly the bottom lands. The creek is itself quite a large stream and runs with a good head of water in the driest of weather.

The population is mostly Pennsylvania German, and the farming consequently is of the best description. The great mineral wealth of the region has already been mentioned, and the most valuable chestnut and oak lumber covers every hillside.

The line of the road has but few cuttings, none in fact save one near the lower end. The bridges and trestle-work are of the best construction, the timbers are substantial, solid, and enduring, and the iron work heavy. The entire work reflects great credit upon the Chief Engineer, Mr. George H. Arms, and the contractor, John R. McGovern.

The party proceeded as far as Beverstown Furnace, where the various specimens of ores were inspected.

The location of the road is as follows:—It commences on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna river, and crosses it at Selinsgrove, 43 miles from Lewistown, with a bridge 3300 feet in length. The road will have a connection with the Northern Central road from Selinsgrove to Sunbury, and will also connect with the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre, and the Philadelphia and Erie, and the Shamokin railroads. It crosses Penn creek north of Selinsgrove with a bridge of 175 feet span; from Selinsgrove it runs over the dividing ridge, into the valley of Middle creek, crossing Middle creek with a bridge of 163 feet span, at a point eleven miles from Sunbury; passing up the valley of Middle Creek to Middlebury, the county-seat of Snyder, sixteen miles; following the valley two miles beyond, it reaches the furnace of the "Shade Mountain Iron Company," the point designated in the charter as "Beaver Furnace." Here the line leaves the main valley of Middle Creek, and extends to Beaver Town, twenty-three miles, and Adamsburg, two miles beyond, both growing and thriving towns. Thence following a tributary of Middle creek to Stockton, which will be an important shipping point, thirty miles, it passes over the dividing ridge, the line reaching the valley of Jack's creek, thirty-eight miles from point of starting, and follows that valley to within two miles of Lewistown.

At this point the line crosses into the valley of Kishacoquillas creek, follows that stream for a short distance on the south side, and at the borough of Lewistown crosses the Juniata river with a bridge 700 feet long, and connects with the Pennsylvania Central at its Lewistown depot. The distance from Sunbury to the Pennsylvania Central, at Lewistown, is 48 miles.

The total estimate of the road is $1,380,000. This comparatively small cost and the immense business which it must transact, opening as it will a new and direct channel for the trade with the West of the counties of Snyder, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, Wyoming, Wayne, and Susquehanna, must certainly insure large dividends upon its capital stock. The anthracite coal trade of the West is yearly increasing. The road, making as it does a direct connection with the best coal fields in the State, and furnishing the shortest route from them to the West, must control this trade.

The most important connection at Sunbury will be the "Danville, Wilkesbarre and Hazleton Railroad." This line not only gives the shortest road to the best coal fields, but opens up a through route to New York, which will compare favorably with any now in operation. A large trade may also be looked for from the Shamokin Railroad. At Lewistown the road will connect with the "Pennsylvania Central" and with the "Mifflin and Central County Railroad," which will ultimately be extended to Bellefonte, and give bituminous coal as an eastern freight.

Taking into consideration all these sources of revenue—coal, iron, ore, lumber, the general freight and passenger business, and the important connections—the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad has certainly a bright prospect before it, and its stockholders can congratulate themselves that it will assuredly pay a handsome percentage on the capital invested, and that at no very distant day.

An important fact in this connection must not be forgotten to be mentioned, namely, that the bonds of this company and its financial matters generally have been most successfully managed by William Painter & Co., bankers of this city, and that the same care and foresight has been exercised which was shown in the case of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, the bonds of which company have been likewise well engineered and are now in market on a firm basis.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek will personate "Lady Macbeth" this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mad'lle Janauschek will appear as the "Debutante," in a dramatic trifle entitled *Come Here*. The comic drama of *The Bachelor of Arts* will also be performed.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will have a benefit this evening, for which occasion Mr. J. D. Stockton's comedy of *Fox and Goose* and *Nicholas Nickleby* are announced.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *Fox and Goose* and *Black-Eyed Susan* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *The Marble Heart* and the comedy of *The Swiss Cottage* will be represented this evening.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, now exhibiting at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets, presents many attractions to the lovers of amusement. The collection of animals is large and there are many fine specimens in it. The circus troupe is composed of skilful and daring riders, accomplished acrobats, and a great variety of other interesting features, and those who wish to give their children an hour or two of real enjoyment cannot do better than take them to see this great show.

AT THE AMERICAN an entertaining bill is announced for this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE Carncross and Russell will sing "The Larboard Watch" this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE the farce of *Forty Winks* and other interesting performances will be given this evening.

AT LUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the drama of *Christmas Eve; or, The Duel in the Snow* will be performed for the last time this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. C. E. Rollins will have a farewell benefit, when *The Streets of New York* will be presented.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH will commence a season of six nights and one matinee of German tragedy on Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, when she will appear as "Mary Stuart." Madame Seebach has a distinguished reputation in Europe, and her appearance in this city will be an occasion of much interest. Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music and at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street

A SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA will commence on Monday evening, November 14, at the Academy of Music. The troupe will include Messrs. William Castle, Brookhouse Bowler, Alberto Laurence, S. C. Campbell, Henry Drayton, E. Seguin, Arthur Howell, John Chatterson, Mrs. C. Richings-Bernard, Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler, Miss Fannie Goodwin, and others.

THE MISSES GOTTSCHALK, sisters of the lamented pianist and composer Louis Moreau Gottschalk, will give a farewell concert at the Foyer of the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, when they will produce a number of the works of their brother. The ladies will be assisted by Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Mr. George A. Conly, and Mr. J. B. Poznanski and a very fine entertainment may be expected. As the late Mr. Gottschalk had many friends and admirers in this city, there should be a large attendance on this occasion.

CITY ITEMS.

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

A FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.—The fragrant SOZODONT has taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentrifices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it, as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnu street.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," stickiest thing out.

DIED.

AKERS.—At Lambertville, N. J., on the 3d instant, THOMAS AKERS, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, William Akers, No. 1638 North Fifteenth st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—On the 4th instant, ELLEN, relict of the late John C. Chambers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Ayres, S. W. corner of Seventh and Green streets, on Monday morning, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock.

GIBSON.—On the 1st instant, ELLEN GIBSON, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her brother's residence, No. 917 Corinthian avenue, on Saturday, 5th instant, at 2 P. M.

HALL.—On the 2d instant, SARAH HALL, wife of Edward A. Hall and daughter of the late Joseph and Ann Davis, aged 34 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, N. W. corner of Front and Lombard streets, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LUTZ.—On the 3d instant, FREDERICK LUTZ.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

TENTH AND CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 4,

GEORGE WM. CURTIS,

Subject—"CHARLES DICKENS."

Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 25 cts. extra. Tickets for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy in the evening.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; lecture at 8.

SPECIAL.—Due announcement will be made of the SUPPLEMENTARY SERIES to be given in the early part of December, and the Second Series to be given in February. 1t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY, November 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

11 2 5t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ CLEAR AND DISTINCT ARE THE PRESS COPIES which can be taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. (10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.

W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
11 2 wfm3t Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.

J. WIEGAND, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

S. C. PALMER, Cashier.
11 1 6t

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

H. P. SCHEKY, Cashier.
11 1 6t

☞ CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

WM. H. WEBB, Cashier.
11 2 3t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand,

B. B. COMEGYS,
11 4 6t Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

P. LAMB, Cashier.
11 1 4t

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf&p PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie.
11 1 1m*

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge or parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26f

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 PHILADELPHIA

7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS AT SEVENTY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT,

10 19 tf PHILADELPHIA

203 HARRISSON GRAMBO, 203

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

8 5 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

$12,500. $12,500.

MORTGAGES.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A Few Strictly First-class Mortgages

Of above amounts. Properties on ARCH Street, West of Broad. Apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

10 24 12t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26f PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 26f

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 28 PHILADELPHIA

IOWA BONDS.

KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,

And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

1 10 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers,

Pendants,

Brackets, Etc.,

OF NEW DESIGNS.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN

11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,

No. 635 MARKET STREET,

9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.

CARPETINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LOWEST PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS.

NEW

Designs,

NEW

Colorings.

OIL CLOTHS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT

No. 16 North SIXTH Street.

STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.

9 16 fmw2mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & SON.

WANTS.

WANTED, MONEY.—TO BORROW $100,000, secured by bond and mortgage. Address, Room No. 119, Continental Hotel.

11 3 2t*

OUR CIVIL SERVICE.

HEAVY ONSLAUGHT UPON THE SYSTEM OF POLITICAL OFFICE-HOLDING—LECTURE BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

A lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in New York city, by Mr. George W. Curtis, on "Our National Folly—the Civil Service." After a few introductory remarks the lecturer said that at present offices were given away at the solicitation of Senators and Representatives, whose dirty work had been done by the candidates whom they thus benefitted. The knowledge and fitness of officers for their offices were wholly disregarded. All that was looked for was fierce and unquestionable partisan zeal. He did not wish to exaggerate the danger of this to the State; but the springing of the leak was the beginning of the end of the ship. We now violate the first principles of administrative economy. Not only were States defended by arms and money—national honesty was the greatest resource of a people in time of peril. If it were true that under free institution, the dominant party must always find places for its retainers, then it was certain republican institutions were doomed because they were more wasteful and oppressive than any others. This theory of political office-holding was not believed in by the men who framed our political system. Mr. Curtis quoted several passages from the letters and speeches of George Washington upon this subject, in which he advised that offices should be given only to gentlemen who were capable and honest, and that these should hold their places during good behavior. President Jackson was the first to remove office-holders on account of their political opinions. During the first forty years of our independence there were only seventy-three removals of public officers for cause, while under Jackson alone thousands of office-holders had been removed. Under our system of the spoils being grasped by the victor, the country was always the victim. President Grant a year ago had declared that he would not remove officers for wholly political reasons, but had since found it impossible to brave the hostility of this system. This system pushed the best men out of office, and honor and ability with them; and unless it were changed we should ultimately come to the present state of the French people—a state of moral disintegration. Every four years the country presented the most revolting spectacle. Politicians of even the highest grade became mere office-brokers, the country seethed with corruption, and every man did his best to make hay while the sun shone. Economy, honor, honesty were once of some importance in this country, but now politics were a mere scramble for office. The public service of the United States was now wretchedly performed, and at a higher rate than the service of any private corporation or mercantile house in the country. There were, no doubt, men of the highest character in the civil service, but they were exceptions. How could a modest, faithful man be attracted by a competition of impudence, not of integrity or capability? If the civil service were placed on the same footing as the army and navy, it would become a national glory, not a national shame. Only last year it had been proved that a Congressman had sold, openly sold, various offices. This was a revival of the practice of political parties in the last and worst days of ancient Rome. When Rome was rotten then it was that her posts of honor and profit were put up to the highest bidder. The evil of the policy of removal from office for political reasons did not stop with the Government. The same principle had been carried into other corporations—that is to say, the principle of employing men for other reasons than competency and honesty. If there were any man in the railway interest of the country who brought disgrace upon the American name, the Government itself had been his teacher. Mr. Curtis closed by replying to the principal objections against a reform in the present system, such as that no standard of measuring men could be established, that the new proposed system of life appointments would make a favored and aristocratic class, and, further, that it was borrowed from Europe.

A WOLF STORY.

A weird-like romance hangs over the heights that crown the river Rhine. Tales of feudal magnificence in ancient times rival the stories that lend romantic history to scenes of the same character in Scotland, and the Rhine passes in its course through all the varied changes of rugged magnificence to the calm waters that are bounded by fertile valleys, resembling rather the placid quiet of a lake than the progress of a stream. Through all these contrasted scenes

"The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand turns disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round."

The Upper Rhine formed a frontier department of France, and Alsace, which belonged to the German Empire till 1268, after passing to the control of Austria, was finally annexed to France by Louis XIV in 1697, and the province is now the battle-field of Prussia. In the west of this province are the chains of the Vosges and Jura Mountains. These stretch in gloomy magnificence, and, with the exception of the poor Alsatian weavers, are rarely penetrated, save by an adventurous hunter in pursuit of game. The chamois here are sought by the sportsmen or pursued by the wolf, who make this nimble-footed courser of the forest their chief subsistence, save when, in descent upon some fertile or cultivated spot in the plains, they extend their forays to the sheep fold of the peasant.

Rarely, however, does the wolf make these incursions unless impelled by the stern dictates of hunger. This spurs the natural laziness of his disposition, and he then becomes the most dangerous of ravenous animals, exercising all the sagacity of the fox, with an insatiate rapacity that leads him in extremity to prey upon the carcass of his brother wolf. The fœtid odor of his body is so disagreeable that dogs will hardly attack him, and the flesh refused to be eaten, even by the bloodhound who pursues his trail.

An old hunter relates a night's experience in the forest of the Vosges (when the presence of these animals was more numerous than at the present time), and how, by an ingenious ruse, he defended himself and dogs from the onset of a pack of these rapacious beasts. Night had overtaken the hunter more than a league and a half from the nearest civilized border. Accustomed to the bivouac, he did not hesitate to spend the night in the forest, relying upon the result of his day's labors for a satisfactory meal, which, with a huntsman's providential skill, was duly prepared by the cheerful fire that contributed both nourishment and warmth. No sign of a lurking foe was remarked until, warned by the instinct of his dogs who crouched at his feet, their hair bristling with terror, the expert hunter was notified of a present danger. An instant's reflection, and if he had any doubt of the cause it was certified by the prolonged howl, rather than bark, which distinguishes the wolf from the dog. The hunter had ensconced himself in the fissure of a caverned rock, and he felt secure that he could be attacked from one side only. So he prepared himself against any surprise and, casting fresh wood upon the fire, peered into the darkness, where the dark forms with gleaming eyes revealed the presence of his wolfish assailants. The hunter felt that to make an open attack or even forcibly resist assault would be a useless hope. He well knew that the brightness of the fire would deter immediate assault. The only fear was that, his supply of material falling short, this method of defense would be exhausted.

At last a bright thought suggested itself to his hunter's experience, and knowing that the nature of wolves was sometimes appalled by the scraping of a violin, he drew from his breast his flute and struck upon it the highest keys in the loudest notes.

The effect was as instantaneous as remarkable. A rushing sound of flying feet sounded accompaniment to the notes of the flute, and the rustling of leaves in the distance died away as the ravenous pack fled to the inner recesses of the forest. The hunter slept no more that night, but vigilantly stood guard until the patrol of the moon had passed, and the gleam of day assured him of present safety.

Since then he never ventured to make a bivouac without companions, even in the forest bordering on civilization, for at that period it was not unusual for a predatory wolf, urged by hunger, to seek the border settlements and bear off the sheep of the hardy peasant. The wolf of this section is the size of a large mastiff, of a greyish yellow color, that in colder regions becomes white in winter. Some naturalists claim that the wolf and jackal are nothing more than wild dogs; but whilst there is a general resemblance, they differ in the details of their structure, and must be placed in a separate genera. In their dental construction they assimilate with the dog, with the exception that in the wolf some of the teeth have flat surfaces for crushing their food, inasmuch as they live on vegetable as well as animal substances. The wolves that formerly infested Scotland exist no more, and even in Germany the race is now nearly extinct. When their presence is ascertained a *battue* is formed of the neighboring peasantry, who muster with scythes and pike-guns and every other assailable weapon, and these rapacious beasts, ferocious when attacking the defenseless, are readily slain by the united force of man.

The wolf when taken young may be domesticated and rapidly breed with dogs, and their progeny are esteemed as valuable shepherd's dogs.

In the East, as in Europe, they are found, but ever fleeing from the face of civilization; they are only sheltered in the recesses of mountainous forests or lurk on the borders of arid and unpopulated plains.

QUEEN ANNE FARTHINGS.—A short notice of the celebrated farthings of Queen Anne serves to close a pleasant sketch of English coinage in a late number of *Chambers' Journal*. The popular belief on this subject is fairly entitled to be enrolled among Sir Thomas Browne's "Vulgar Errors." The commonly received belief with regard to these farthings is, that three impressions were struck, and that then the die flew to pieces. Further, it is very generally supposed that two only of the three coins are to be found in our collections, and that the third, if it could be discovered, would be of enormous value. The fact of the matter is, that not only are there numerous specimens at the British Museum, but that others may be bought of any dealer. Notwithstanding this, offers of the missing farthing have constantly been received at the British Museum, at modest prices varying from three hundred to a thousand pounds. One man communicated on the subject with the Lords of the Treasury, and was much disgusted that no notice was taken of his application. It is said that even royalty itself has been addressed upon the matter.

At the Dublin Quarter Sessions, in 1814, a man was actually put upon his trial for the alleged unlawful detention of the invaluable farthing. The facts of the case were as follows:—The plaintiff, John Millar, was a confectioner in Dublin. George Hone, the defendant in the case, was plaintiff's journeyman, and lodged in his house. On one occasion Hone came into the parlor, where some halfpence were lying on the table, and among them the farthing claimed by the plaintiff. Hone took it up from the table, and exclaimed that it was a Queen Anne's farthing. Thereupon, Millar took it from him, and locked it up. Some weeks afterwards Hone borrowed the farthing, on the pretext that he wished to show it to a friend who was a good judge of coin; but he subsequently refused to return it, unless Millar entered into a bond to pay him seven hundred pounds—half of the supposed value of the coin. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months. In passing sentence upon him, the Recorder concluded with the following words:—"You are sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months; and unless you give up the farthing not a day of that time will be remitted you." The money of Queen Anne's reign is distinguished for the beauty of its design and workmanship.

SILK CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—The California Silk Factory, corner of Eleventh avenue and P street, South San Francisco, is now completed. It is a handsome, spacious building, 50x125 feet, and two stories high. The spinning machinery has already been ordered from the East, the steam engine and other machinery being in process of manufacture in one of the city foundries. The first consignment of raw silk from China has been ordered through Rogers, Myer & Co., at a cost of $2000, and the company intends to receive further installments by each steamer. In view of the extensive growth of the silk culture interest in California, and its contemplated annual increase, the machinists of the city are warranted in manufacturing reeling machinery for sale to farmers.

At present the silk culturists produce eggs and cocoons only, and, failing to reel off the silk from the cocoons, the factory is unable to make practical use of the productions.

The reeling of silk will furnish employment to the children and wives of farmers interested in its culture, and after that process will be a marketable article. The company, meanwhile, will purchase eggs and cocoons of the farmers, and in every possible way encourage the interest.

They have at their office some $400 worth of eggs and two large sacks of cocoons, raised in Santa Cruz county. When the interest in California attains sufficient magnitude, the company will discontinue purchasing silk material in China, and rely upon the local market.

T. Ellsworth has been president of the company, vice Kennedy, resigned. On the evening of October 30th the building will be dedicated by a social dance.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

BARNUM ON BUFFALO HUNTING.

A Trip to the Great West.

P. T. Barnum and his party of ten friends who went to Fort Hays, Kansas, under the auspices of the National Land Company, for the purpose of purchasing lands and enjoying a buffalo hunt, have returned in safety. They report having made a delightful trip. The party represented some $4,000,000. Some members of it invested $40,000 in cattle raising and herding on the plains of Kansas and Colorado, while others expended a larger sum for land in both of these localities. Mr. Barnum contributes to the Bridgeport *Standard* an interesting account of his trip, from which we make a few extracts:—

"At five o'clock next morning the tents were struck, and we were moving rapidly in our ambulances towards the Solomon river, attended by the large cavalcade of soldiers, outriders and the led cavalry horses, saddled, equipped, and set apart for the use of our party in the coming chase. We constantly passed fresh buffalo carcasses and 'chips,' thus indicating that the huge game which we had travelled eighteen hundred miles to encounter was near at hand. Presently we saw three buffaloes quietly grazing some two miles away to our right, but the scouts bore more to the left, as they felt confident of finding buffalo in large numbers in a ravine several miles north of us. We had, however, already travelled nearly twenty miles that morning, when our chief scout was discovered returning towards us on his high-mettled charger at full speed. He gave us the signal to halt. We obeyed orders, and in double-quick time we were all on our feet. The scout, in almost a whisper, announced that about

FIFTY BUFFALOES

were just over the edge of the ravine, half a mile north of us, and that doubtless there were hundreds more a little further west. The blood tingled our finger ends, and several flushed faces indicated that their owners were in a glow of excitement. But not so the military. Coolly and systematically, under the steady but watchful eye of Major Hale, the soldiers went to their duty with a regularity that previous discipline only could have secured. Some led forward our horses while others brought us carbines and army revolvers.

"Rapidly divesting ourselves of all superfluous clothing, and, fastening on our belts which held the revolvers, we mounted.

"When we were all ready the good-natured Major, in a few kind words, assured us that the buffaloes, instead of being, as we had heard at the East, docile as cows, were very wild and shy, and having been hunted so much in that particular quarter, they were somewhat desperate.

"'Fortunately,' he added, 'they are at the windward of us, hence with due caution you can approach them all the nearer, but when they once discover you they will show a rate of speed which will tax our fleetest horses to the utmost.'

"The Major cautioned us to be calm—to aim for the spine or heart, and to give our horses rein and spur the moment we had fired, lest the desperate enemy, receiving only a slight wound, might attack us.

"'Our soldiers will not fire unless they see you are in immediate danger, for we wish you to have all the sport and all the honors to yourselves.' 'Furthermore, gentleman,' continued Major Hale, impressively, 'remember you are on a boundless plain, and if, by mischance, one of you should lose sight of all the rest, you would be like a lone man upon mid-ocean, without chart or compass. A man not long since was lost during the excitement of a hunt near this spot, and at the end of three weeks was found in Texas, weak, emaciated, and nearly dead with hunger and exposure. He had slain his horse and eaten it raw so long as it was endurable. I shall, therefore,' added the Major, 'detail a soldier to accompany each of you as guard and guide, but I admonish you not to let the excitement which you are all sure soon to experience lead you out of his sight.'

"We bowed respectfully to the Major's admonitions, and quietly walked our horses some forty rods to the brow of the ravine, when we discovered some fifty or sixty immense bull buffaloes feeding on the slope within a quarter of a mile of us, quite unconscious of our presence. Never can we forget that novel and thrillingly exciting scene. These mighty monarchs of the prairie scattered around within a radius of half a mile formed a picture so grand and so unique that we held our breath with admiration, perhaps not unmixed with a feeling of awe.

"'NOW FOR THEM, GENTLEMEN,'

exclaimed Major Hale, and every man put spurs to his experienced hunter, and we appeared to fly on the wings of the wind; some of our party lost their caps, and in their wild excitement they did not miss them, but rode heedlessly on. Presently a huge buffalo raised his head and took to his heels like a frightened deer. The alarm instantly spread, and the whole herd were in full flight. It is really wonderful to witness the extraordinary agility with which these huge creatures can scamper over the plains.

"We all gave a triumphant yell, and plunging our spurs into the horses' sides the full length of the rowels, we soon began to gain on the noble bovines. But we rode nearly half a mile before the sharp crack of a carbine announced that we were within firing distance. The first shot simply served to arrest the attention of a huge buffalo, three successive charges maddened him, and he made a few hasty steps towards one of our riders, but a well-aimed ball hit his spine and he fell to his knees and soon toppled over.

"Meanwhile the herd scattered in every direction, and each man selecting his animal gave chase to him. The excitement was tremendous. Some of our party were soon out of sight of the others, and doubtless within twenty minutes some of us were six or eight miles apart. Firing was frequently heard at nearly all points.

"About half an hour after the first attack, Major Hale rode up to me and asked what success I had met with.

"'I have killed one enormous bull and helped to slay three others,' I replied, 'and am satisfied, for it seems cruel and wicked to murder large numbers of these huge beasts, and make no useful disposition of them.'

"Several of our party riding up concurred in this sentiment, each man having slain his animal, and some having killed two.

"'Well, gentlemen,' said Major Hale, 'if you are satisfied, we will return to our ambulances as soon as our men have secured for each of you, for preservation, the head of an animal that you have killed.'

"This done we looked for the ambulances, and as they had gone into a ravine for shelter from a pretty strong wind then blowing over the prairie, it took twenty minutes search of several of the scouts to discover them. The members of our party came in slowly.

THE RESULT OF THE ENCOUNTER.

"At the first count we thought our party had killed twelve or fourteen buffaloes, but at the final taking 'account of stock' it was found that twenty had been slain. Although we proceeded further to the west and saw herds containing many hundreds of buffalo, we simply gazed on them with wonder and admiration, without feeling the least desire to shed any more blood. We met several hunters that day who assured us that they had seen herds of half a million of buffaloes a few miles west of us, but our curiosity was satisfied, and we had no disposition to add twenty miles of horseback riding to our day's work. The buffalo hunt was indeed a great sensation, utterly unlike any other we have ever experienced, and our party is unanimous in declaring that it far exceeded our fondest expectations."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1434 North Twelfth street, between Jefferson and Master streets. On Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twelfth street, above Master street, Twentieth ward, No. 1434; containing in front on Twelfth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. House has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room (with Baltimore heater), and kitchen on first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, bath and store-rooms on the second floor, and 4 chambers on the third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF George M. Dallas, Esq., Trustee of the Assigned Estate of William C. Patterson.—Warehouse site, large and desirable Lot N. E. corner of Front and Lombard streets, 213 feet front, 130 feet deep, three fronts. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Front and Lombard streets, containing in front on Front street 213 feet 1¾ inches, on Lombard street 130 feet, and on Penn street 213 feet—three fronts. The above is very valuable for store or warehouses, manufactories, mill, machine shop, sugar house, or any building requiring a large lot. On this lot the Penn Warehouses lately stood. The bricks, etc., are included in the sale. For further particulars, inquire of George M. Dallas, Esq., No. 222 South Fourth street. Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, with side yard, No. 509 Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Vine street, west of Fifth street, No. 509; the lot containing in front on Vine street 25½ feet, and extending in depth 84 feet. The house is well built and in excellent repair; press-brick front; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range etc. Immediate possession. Terms—One-third may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two Story Brick Stable and Coach House, No. 254 Juniper street, between Locust and Spruce streets. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick stable and coach house and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Juniper street, between Locust and Spruce streets, No. 254; containing in front on Juniper street 36 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth 60 feet. The stable and coach house are very commodious, and might readily be adapted for a club stable. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, half cash. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of James McAnail, deceased. Proceeding in partition. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of James McAnail, deceased, viz.:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, valuable property, twelve brick and frame dwellings and large lot, N. W. corner of Spruce and Aspen streets, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, 88 feet front. For particulars see plan.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 29Nos 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Extra valuable Real Estate—Valuable manufacturing establishment, known as the Union Car Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, stone and brick buildings, stationary engine, machinery, large lot; river Schuylkill. Twenty-seventh ward, 645 feet front on the river Schuylkill. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange. Full particulars at the office of Thomas A. Gummey, Esq., No. 711 Walnut street, or Charles E. Lex, Esq., No. 51 N. Sixth street. See plan at the auction rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
10 20 & s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Lot, Moyer street, northeast of Otis street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the southeasterly side of Moyer street, 78 feet northeastwardly from Otis street, Eighteenth ward; containing in front on Moyer street 54 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Subject to two ground rents, one of $35·10, and the other $72·90, payable in coin.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29n12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Sreet.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.
A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,
$1·00 Per Pair.
A complete assortment of the celebrated
J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
10 8 smwlm No. 804 ARCH Street, Philada.

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 6

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 fm3 DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.
We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of
Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,
Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmws No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
8 25 1 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17 tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. S 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 18 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.
"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetternorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
EARLES' GALLERIES.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 8 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LADOMUS, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
VIA SAVANNAH, GA.
FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.
Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 15, at 8 A. M.
The VAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on ——, November ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 5, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 5.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 19, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen-street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

BLONDES.

It is an undoubted fact that the fashion for golden, yellow, and light auburn hair was imported into this country (England) from Paris, where it was set by ladies of a class whose very existence would have been ignored not only by our grandmothers and great-grandmothers, but by the bevy of beauties who attended the first drawing-room of Queen Victoria. And yet it might be traced far back to a classic, romantic, pictorial, or poetic source; it was equally irresistible in Rome when Rome was the mistress of the world, and in Venice when Venice was the recognized Queen of the Adriatic; we find it illustrated or recorded by the pens of Ovid and Catullus, and the pencils of Titian and Giorgione. The Chloes, Pyrrhas and Cynthias, as well as the Lauras, Lucretias and Leonoras, were blondes; and the manner in which they acquired or increased their indispensable attractiveness in this respect has supplied materials for many a curious chapter in the history of morals and manners.

When the Abbe de Bernis arrived at Venice to fulfill his functions as ambassador, he immediately set about looking and inquiring for the famous blondes, so warmly and variously tinted, of the Venetian school of painters from Carpaccio downwards, a type differing widely from what passes under the designation of "fair" in this country. Judging from the portraits and historical masterpieces of this school, he expected to find Venice a vast paradise of blondes, from the lightest shade of gold or flaxen to those little removed from auburn, chesnut, or red. To his ineffable disappointment and surprise, he found living blondes as rare as gardens and flowers at Venice; and instead of them he was everywhere encountered by brunettes, with glossy ebon tresses and complexions embrowned and enriched by their sun. "In vain," says M. Feuillet de Conches, "did he frequent the popular fairs of the parishes; in vain did he attend with the discriminating glance of a connoisseur those exciting religious solemnities, those fetes, which roused the whole population, and brought forth from the old quarters of Castello and Canareggio these types, preserved as it were under glass, of antique Venice—no Lavinia, neither in the churches, nor in the circles, nor under the mysteries of the gondola, nor in the Place St. Marc, where beauty manifested itself in the good old time as a traditional product of the sun. Hardly anywhere a living sample of those ancient masses of yellow hair (*flavescentes*) with which every one of the women of the 'Supper' of Paul Veronese (now in the Louvre) was adorned, as well as the other feminine creations of the master."

The same lively writer, whom we have rather paraphrased than translated, goes on to ask whether this seeming change or transformation was owing to an exceptional caprice of nature. "No, assuredly; the cause must be sought in the variations of fashion in which women delight, in their levity and mutability—'*Varium et mutabile semper.*' In the sixteenth century those who were not naturally blondes became so artificially. The Venetian painters of the period did no more than reproduce what they had constantly before their eyes." The general agreement among them to paint only blondes is a sufficient proof that in this country of brunettes there were no longer brunettes. To be blonde had become an art; and what at first, under Carpaccio, at the end of the fifteenth century, was still but a caprice of coquetry, had become later, under Titian and Paul Veronese, the dream and the necessity of the generality of Venetian women. "Every traveller learned in art, arriving for the first time at Venice, must have felt the same surprise as the Abbe de Bernis. We ourselves, Venetians, in order to explain for you the past in comparison with the present, were naturally led to the study of the origin, the means, and the results of this episode in our manners; and the documents, the evidences of all sorts that we then collected on this subject are calculated, we think, especially at this time, to interest public curiosity in France"—and we might well add in England, where the fashion has been revived in its most extravagant and mischievous form, to the terror of husbands and fathers, whose purses are laid under heavy contribution to pay for what offends their notions of propriety and their taste.

A single extract from the many curious books cited to throw light on this topic will suffice to show how the dames of Venice set to work to acquire the coveted attraction, and what dangers they incurred, what privations they endured in the attainment of it. The Strasburg goose, fastened to the floor before the fire to enlarge its liver, affords the closest parallel to the fair, or would-be fair, Venetian, with her dripping head exposed to the sun, as Cesare Vecellio, writing in 1589, pictures her:—"The houses of Venice are commonly crowned with little constructions in wood, resembling a turret without a roof. On the ground these lodges or boxes are formed of masonry, floored like what are called *terazzi* at Florence and Naples, and covered with a cement of sand and lime to protect them from the rain. It is in these that the Venetian women may be seen as often, and, indeed, oftener than in their chambers; it is there that, with their heads exposed to the full ardor of the sun during whole days, they strain every nerve to augment their charms, as if they needed it, as if the constant use of so many methods known to all did not expose their natural beauty to pass for no better than artificial. During the hours when the sun darts its most vertical and scorching rays they repair to these boxes and condemn themselves to broil in them unattended. Seated there, they keep on wetting their hair with a sponge dipped in some elixir of youth prepared with their own hands or purchased. They moisten their hair afresh as fast as it is dried by the sun, and it is by the unceasing renewal of this operation that they become what you see them, blondes.

Charlie Sing.—The correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives this description of the leading Chinaman at Mr. Sampson's shoe shop in North Adams:—

This young man is a living example of the elastic capability of his race. He came to California eight years ago. He served his contract time faithfully as a house servant. He has kept a store several years in Nevada. He is a partner in one of the large houses of San Francisco. He keeps the most complicated accounts with entire ease, and carries on a very extensive correspondence with the other side of the world. He rules his little flock with pleasant words and a constant smile, and never has any trouble. He attends to their commissariat, and keeps the run of the market. He seems entirely content with his $60 a month and his rice and tea diet. He already knows every detail of practical shoe-making, and can show his men the right way whenever they make a blunder. He is as unassuming as the President, and was never known to be in a hurry.

SCENES IN JAPAN.

A street called the Tokedia is the Broadway of Yeddo. It is twenty miles long, and very much crowded. But there is a vast difference in the appearance of the two thoroughfares. There are no vehicles in use in Japan, and the pavements extend from one side of the street to the other. No provision is made for the passage of carriages, omnibuses or wagons, for there are none in existence, and persons on foot take possession of the whole highway. The entire metropolis is built of wood, and one dwelling is a representation of all.

A Japanese house at the first glance resembles a child's toy house on a large scale. The floor is raised about two feet above the earth, and there is a covered porch in front resting upon the bare ground. After entering the porch you step into the house, always leaving your shoes behind you. It is considered a very great breach of propriety to enter a dwelling without removing one's boots. As they wear only sandals, covered with a leathern thong, which they can shuffle on or off in an instant, this custom is of but little moment to the natives, but foreigners find it a very troublesome one. The porch answers as a depository for shoes, and in passing a house, the number of visitors may be known by counting the number of pairs of sandals on the porch.

When the walls of a house are up it consists of but one large room, which is then cut up by partitions, which are nothing more than sliding screens that close up each other in a fashion that admits of one apartment being divided into a dozen distinct ones instantly. There are no chimneys attached to the houses, and they contain no beds, chairs, or tables. The floors are covered with a series of clean bamboo mats or cushions, each six feet by three, and nicely bound with red and blue tape. They are stuffed with light wool or moss, and are as soft and yielding to pressure as the heaviest Brussels velvet. These mats fit in with each other as regularly as the squares on a chess board, and the whole floor is kept as clean and is dusted as often as the mahogany sideboard in the house of a Dutch burgher. No fleck of dirt is ever allowed to rest upon the polished surface of the matting, and to step upon it with a pair of boots would be a greater insult than to make a footstool of a seven hundred dollar piano. The family sit upon the matting all day with their legs bent under them, in a shape that would give any foreigner incurable paralysis in fifteen minutes, and they sleep upon it at night. A Japanese pillow is a curiosity in its way. It is nothing but a rocker of a cradle, broad enough to stand alone, with a semi-circular depression on the upper side. The Japanese lie full length on the floor, place not their head but their neck in the crescent-shaped hollow on the upper side of the pillow, and rock themselves to sleep in a few minutes.

Seventeen Hundred Years in the Oven.—One house adjacent had evidently been in a state of repair when the volcanic storm buried it. Painters, and decorators, and cleaners were masters of the situation. The household gods were all in disorder, and the family, if not out of town, must have been undergoing that condition of misery which spring-cleanings and other like inflictions inevitably entail. Painters' pots and brushes and workmen's tools were scattered about. Tell-tale spots of whitewash starred wall and floor. Such domestic implements as pots and kettles had been bundled up in a corner all by themselves, and the cook was nowhere. Dinner, however, had not been forgotten. A solitary pot stood simmering (if it ever did simmer) on the stove. And (start not, for it is true) there was a bronze dish in waiting before the oven, and on the dish a sucking pig, all ready to be baked. But the oven was already engaged with its full complement of bread. So the sucking pig had to wait. And it never entered the oven, and the loaves were never taken out till after a sojourn of 1700 years! They have been cooking ever since the 2d of November A. D. 79. M. Fiorelli has them now, in his museum at Pompeii, twenty-one of them, rather hard, of course, and black, but perfectly preserved.—*Leisure Hours.*

Fine Writing.—In the first number of a weekly paper called the *Expositor*, published some years ago, occurred the following sentence, which is respectfully submitted for analysis:—"Letharic morbidness had stolen into the calm and azure depths of our unruffled soul, and we were gradually imbibing the 'sweet oblivious antidote,' utterly forgetful of every ambitious scheme and rating care, when in one of those semilucid intervals, of which the wakeful faculty of consciousness tries in vain to stir up the embers of application, the right pupil of our eye, after having contracted itself into every variety of contortion, in order to exclude the light of a dull lamp, which was burning dimly before us, rested itself placidly and without effort upon the features of one of the heavenliest cherubs that ever shot radiance with its joy-inspiring smiles into the dark council chambers of the heart of man.'

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 and 9½ down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·10, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8½ A. M. 12½ and 5 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8 00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport		1·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven		2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 41

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, Oct. 31, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·10 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·25 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 9·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M. and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3 55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3. General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.......$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6 55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17} No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates,

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Afternoon,
November 5, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, superior Dutch Flower Roots, Hyacinths, etc. 1t

Executor's Sale, No. 22 North Seventh street.
SUPERIOR MAHOGANY AND OTHER FURNITURE; BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 7th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior mahogany and other household furniture. 11 3 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 8, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

Eleventh (North), No. 36—Modern Residence.
Front and Lombard, N. E. Corner—Warehouse Site; large Lot, 213 feet by 130; 3 valuable fronts.
Front (South), No. 238—Stores and Brick Building, No. 125 Dock street.
Walnut, east of Fifty-third—Building Lot.
Thirty-first, Locust, and River Schuylkill.—Brick Buildings, Engine, Machinery, and large Lot, known as the "Union Car Manufacturing Company.
Thirtieth and Spruce—Large and valuable Lot.
Locust, No. 1311—Elegant Brown Stone Residence.
Juniper, No. 254—Stable and Coach House.
Eleventh (North), No. 860—Desirable Dwelling.
Walnut, No. 723—Brick Residence.
Franklin, No. 955—Modern Residence.
Walnut, No. 2007—Elegant Residence.
Second (North), No. 918—Store and large Lot.
Tenth (North), No. 124—Valuable Residence.
Fifteenth (No. 1326)—Modern Residence.
Spruce, west of Third—Scots' Presbyterian Church.
Germantown Railroad and Reading Railroad—16 Dwellings and building lots.
Twelfth (South), No. 114—Store and Dwelling.
Vine, No. 509—Modern Residence. Has all the conveniences. Immediate possession.
Forty-fourth and Pine, S. E. corner—Large and valuable lot.
Forty-fourth and Pine, N. W. corner—Large and valuable lot.
Tenth (North), No. 1916—Store and Dwelling.
Front (North), Nos. 2531 and 2523—New Brick Dwellings.
Ashland, Nos. 18 to 30—Seven Brick Dwellings.
Ashland, Nos. 21 and 25—Two Brick Dwellings.
Ground Rent, $41 14 a year.

STOCKS.
For account of whom it may concern.
$15,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds.
4 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
For other accounts.
5 shares Cooper's Point and Philadelphia Ferry Company.
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Company.
14 shares Commonwealth Bank.
918 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
500 shares Dalzell Oil Co.
200 shares Green Mountain Coal Co.
$500 bond Fairmount Passenger Railway Co., 7 per cent.
$5000 bonds (7 per cent.) Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad (Gold). [11 4 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1529 Swayne street (above Coates).
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
By Order of Executor.
On Monday Morning,
November 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1529 Swayne street, will be sold the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, carpets, etc.
The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 11 4 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc.
ALSO,
2600 pounds colored carpet warp. 11 3 3t

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 800 CARTONS PARIS BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.
Included in our sale MONDAY NEXT, 7th inst., by order of Messrs. Kutter, Luckmeyer & Co., importation of Messrs. Soleliac Freres, full line cordededge taffetas, all-boiled colored taffetas, black and colored gros grain, colored and black satin, complete line all-boiled taffetas, and 100 cartons sash ribbons, richest styles of black and colored Scotch plaid and broche, just landed.
Also, black and colored velvets and satins. 11 3 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 1 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, 11 2 5t
November 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [11 4 5t
November 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

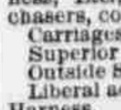
CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, EMBRACING MANY CELEBRATED PROOFS,
On Thursday Evening,
November 10, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms. 11 2 3t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf


CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

COPYING PRESSES, $8·00.

Copying Books, 500 pages.......................$1·50
Do. do. 1000 do. .... 2·5

COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

Stationer, Engraver, Envelope, and Blank Book Manufacturer, Steam-Power Printer,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANTIQUARIAN.

Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia—A Masonic Relic.

A stated meeting of this association was held last evening, Hon. Eli K. Price, President, in the chair, with a large concourse of members. Very many valuable donations since last meeting were announced, and letters were read by Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary. The usual routine business was gone through.

The Committee on Hall was authorized to procure a new hall in a central location, at Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, which had been offered to them, if the price suited the finances of the society. Mr. Charles Henry, the historiographer of the society, read a biographical sketch of Hon. R. S Fields, of New Jersey, late an honorary Vice-President of the society.

Dr. Brinton communicated to the society interesting facts relative to a valuable series of lacustrine deposits from Neufchatel, lately examined by himself in New York, and traced their wonderful similarity to the implements of the American Indians.

They were ornaments, rings, axes, bracelets and pendants, etc., etc. He spoke at great length on the subject and was listened to with marked attention, deserved by the magnitude of the subject and the reputation of the speaker. In the discussion which followed additional facts were elucidated by William T. Vaux, Esq., and W. P. Chandler, Esq. The President stated facts in reference to a late discovery of an interred Indian at Dr. Wood's place, near Gloucester, stating that the defunct was found in a sitting position with things scattered around him. He stated that Dr. Wood had erected a monument where the noble savage had been discovered.

Members were proposed and elected. The following paper, by Alfred Sandborn, Esq., of Montreal, Canada, on "Masonic Medals," was read to the society, for which thanks were tendered.

CANADIAN MASONIC MEDAL.

Prior to the year 1855 the Masonic lodges of th provinces now known as Ontario and Quebec held their warrants from three several grand lodges, namely, those of England, Ireland, and Scotland. This system was productive of much evil to the craft, creating a diversity of interests and allegiance and an absence of harmony in action and working. To apply a remedy to this hurtful state of affairs a preliminary meeting of delegates was held on July 19, 1855, at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, when it was decided to call a convention to assemble on Wednesday, October 10, at the city of Hamilton, Canada. At this convention it was unanimously resolved to form a "Grand Lodge of Canada." Officers were chosen, and on the 2d of November they were installed by Hon. H. F Backus, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan. The Grand Lodge was thus fully constituted under the name of "The Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Canada."

It was hardly to be expected that all the Masons in Canada should be satisfied with this movement. Foremost among its opponents were those who formed the body then known as the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada (a branch of the Grand Lodge of England). They took strong grounds against the new power, and by their efforts several of the Grand Lodges were led (for a time) to refuse recognition.

In 1856 steps were taken to unite the two bodies, and at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Toronto on the 30th of June, 1857, it was resolved "that the interests of Masonry required that perfect unity of the craft should be restored and maintained throughout the province (Ontario)," and a committee was appointed to take such measures as they might consider necessary and expedient to effect such unity, and to meet any committee which might be appointed by the Grand Lodge of Canada. The latter body having appointed such committee, a meeting of the two was held at Toronto on the 5th of August, when a plan for the union of the two bodies was presented, but no satisfactory decision was arrived at, and in the following September the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge assembled and dissolved that body and declared themselves an Independent Grand Lodge under the style and title of The Ancient Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Canada."

During that year several conferences were held between representatives of the rival Grand Lodges, which resulted in a basis of union acceptable to both parties, and on the 14th of July, 1858, the "Ancient Grand Lodge" was declared dissolved and the union of the craft was perfected. Ten days later it was resolved "that a medal be struck commemorative of the union of the craft in Canada, now so happily effected, and that a committee be appointed to arrange the design and get the medal prepared and ready for distribution at the meetings to be held in January, 1859." The latter part of the instruction was not fulfilled, as the committee reported at that meeting that they had selected the design and ascertained that the cost of the medal would be from $2 to $3, without the Union ribbon, for which it would be necessary to send to England, the cost of which would be about $2 extra. They also recommended that the medals should be silver gilt for officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge, and of silver for the master, the immediate past master, and the wardens of all the lodges on the registry of the Grand Lodge at the time of the union, to whom its distribution should be strictly confined. The Union ribbon referred to consisted of a beautifully executed silk ribbon, bearing the representation of the English union-jack. At a subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge it was decided that this ribbon should be recognized as an honorary ribbon, and might be worn by any member of the craft; the medal to be worn only by those previously named. At the time of the union, there were 63 lodges under the Grand Lodge of Canada, and 50 of Provincial Register, making in all 113 whose officers were entitled to receive the medal.

The design chosen for the medal is quite simple in detail. It bears upon the obverse the arms of the Grand Lodge, surrounded by the words "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada." Reverse, a wreath of maple and laurel leaves encircling the inscription, "To commemorate the Union consummated 14th July, 1858." The dies are but poorly executed, and are not sufficiently hardened, as appears from late impressions taken. The reverse die is almost entirely defaced. I have not been able to ascertain with any certainty the name of the engraver, but have been informed his name was Ellis, of Toronto. This statement is doubtless correct, as in the Treasurer's statement for 1859, under date September 17, there is the following entry, viz.: "To paid J. Ellis on account of engraving medal, $100."

The meeting then adjourned.

MISS GLYN'S READING OF "MACBETH."—A large audience was in attendance last evening at the Academy of Music to hear Miss Isabella Glyn read the tragedy of *Macbeth*. This lady has long had a distinguished reputation upon the English stage as a tragic actress of remarkable powers, and in such parts as "Lady Macbeth," "Queen Constance," "Queen Katharine," "Isabella" in *Measure for Measure*, "Hermione" in *Winter's Tale*, and some others of equal importance she has had but few rivals, while she is entitled to the distinction of having made the characters of "Cleopatra" and the "Duchess of Malfi" exclusively her own. Miss Glyn is equally celebrated as a dramatic reader, and although Mrs. Kemble has made the Philadelphia public critical on the subject of dramatic readings, the large audience in attendance at the Academy last night were impressed in a most favorable manner by Miss Glyn's performance. The different characters of the play were delineated with remarkable skill, and in the most important scenes the dramatic ability of the reader was shown in an eminent degree, and Miss Glyn proved herself to be an artist of the highest attainments. Satisfactory as this performance was, those who could best appreciate the difference between the reading of a play like *Macbeth* and its performance with all the appliances of the stage could not but feel that Miss Glyn will do herself an injustice if she does not give the lovers of the drama in this and other American cities an opportunity to see her as an actress in some of her great parts, such as "Cleopatra," "The Duchess of Malfi," and "Lady Macbeth."

The next lecture of the "Star" course will be delivered this evening by George W. Curtis, Esq. Subject—"Charles Dickens." Mr. Curtis is one of the most graceful writers and eloquent speakers in the country, and with such a subject as that announced for this evening a very interesting lecture may be expected.

PHILADELPHIANS IN LONDON.—The list of Americans registered in London for the week ending October 21, 1870, contains the names of the following Philadelphians:—Nelson Brown, Mrs. S. M. Lea, Mrs. George W. Anderson, George S. Geohard, H. S. Stockton, Miss Fanny Lea, Lieutenant Henry Whelen.

THE LARGE LOT corner of Front and Lombard streets, formerly occupied by Patterson's bonded warehouse, is to be sold at public auction at the Exchange, on Tuesday next, by M. Thomas & Sons. Fine site for a market house, sugar refinery, or something of that nature. The property is valued at over $150,000.

NEW PERIODICALS.—Turner & Co. send us *Every Saturday*, *Appleton's Journal* (which has, in addition to other interesting matter, some beautiful sketches of Florida scenery by Mr. Harry Fenn), and *Our Boys and Girls*.

From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

ACCIDENT IN FRANKFORD.—William Baldwin, residing at Foulkrod and Cherry streets, Frankford, met with an accident at Hay & Ellis' planing mill on Wednesday. He had his right hand badly crushed by having it caught in a planing machine. The sufferer was removed to his home.

OPEN.—Five houses were found open last night in the Fifth Police district.

A CAPTAIN ROBBED.—Last night John Frankinfield, captain of a canal boat, formed the acquaintance of one Emma Weaver, and accompanied her to her residence on Oak street, above Coates, where he remained until morning. During the interval he indulged in strong drink. This morning he invited Emma to accompany him to Chester on his boat, and the two started out. At Noble street wharf the woman slipped away from John, who afterwards discovered the loss of ninety-nine dollars, which sum he was confident he had in his possession when he entered the low den on Oak street. The captain made known his loss to Lieut. Brurein, who subsequently arrested Emma. The latter was arraigned before Alderman Toland, and was held in $800 bail for a further hearing.

MAN BEATEN.—About 4 o'clock this morning a Third district policemen was attracted to Front and Walnut streets by the cry of murder. He found a man named Michael McCue lying on the sidewalk, and bleeding from wounds received about the face and head. The sufferer represented that he had been attacked and beaten by a crowd of persons. While the officer was endeavoring to raise McCue from the sidewalk, a man named John J. Smith came out of a house close by and made inquiries concerning the injured man, whereupon he was taken into custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the attack. This morning the prisoner was arraigned before Alderman Kerr, when McCue identified him as one of his assailants. Smith was committed to answer.

ROBBED A ROOM-MATE.—James T. Durham has been committed by Alderman Collins to answer the charge of the larceny of one hundred and thirty-five dollars from Mr. Israel Lynn. It appears that both parties reside at No. 624 South Eleventh street, and room together. On Sunday morning last, Mr. Lynn missed his money, and suspicion pointed to Durham, who, after being arrested, admitted his guilt. He said he had deposited $50 in a savings bank, and expended the balance for clothing.

WIFE BEATERS.—John Purcell was arrested in the Twenty-seventh ward yesterday, and was held to answer by Alderman Randall, on the charge of assaulting and beating his wife.

Patrick Casey, residing at No. 626 Alaska street, and Thomas C. Rourke, living at No. 929 South Ninth street, were taken into custody yesterday for beating their better-halves. They were both committed by Alderman Collins.

KILLED.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the Plank road, near Hart lane, upon the body of William Ligget, aged fourteen years, who was killed by a gravel bank caving in on him at Rosehill, near Somerset street. The accident occurred about half-past 9 o'clock this morning.

A COLORED SPECIAL OFFICER.—Henry H. Banks (colored), who is employed as a watchman at the Plank road and Huntingdon street, was arrested yesterday and taken before Alderman McDonald upon the charge of assault and battery on Mr. T. W. Sutton, and flourishing a revolver. He was held in $2000 bail to answer.

INTERNALLY INJURED.—About half-past 9 o'clock last evening Thomas Dickson, a watchman, fell from the first floor to the basement of the new station-house at Fifteenth and Locust streets, and injured himself internally.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, November 3, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	29,808 12
From Port Carbon	6,665 01
From Pottsville	4 642 10
From Schuylkill Haven	25,764 04
From Pine Grove	5,737 00
From Port Clinton	14,673 14
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	5,486 02
From Allentown and Alburtis	47! 03
Anthracite Coal for week	93,308 11
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	8,943 11
Total for week paying freight	102,252 02
Coal for Company's use	4,002 17
Total all kinds for week	106,254 19
Previously this year	3,254,198 18
Total	3,360,453 17
To Thursday, Nov. 4, 1869	3,769,176 08

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh R in	88	128 sh Penna R	59⅛
$2000 Leh Con L	78⅛	104 do	59⅛
$3000 Leh Gold L	89	200 do .860	59⅛
$100 City 6s New	102⅛	100 do .860	59⅛
$5000 Am Gold	b15. 110⅛	5 sh Read	b5 wn. trf 50⅜
$1800 Pa 6s 2 se.	1s. 106	200 do	s10 wn. 50-69
$1500 U S 5-20, 64 rg. cash	.107	100 do	.b30. 50⅜
27 sh O C & A R	.c 45	38 sh N Cent R	1s. 44⅛
100 sh Leh Nav	.1s. 31⅛	20 do Monday	44⅛
100 do	.b30. 32	100 sh Mor Cl	st..... 30

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	102⅛	23 sh Penna R	.c&p 59⅜
$500 do	102⅛	114 do	59⅜
$16000 N Pa 7s	.2d. 90⅜	100 do	.s60 wn. 59⅜
35 sh Cata Prf	38⅛	100 do	59⅜
10 do	38⅛	45 do	.c&p. 59⅜
100 sh O C & A R	.b30 45⅛	200 sh Read R	.b90 50-81
22 sh Com'h Pk	.2d. 55⅜	1300 do	.1s. 50⅛

Elephants by Auction.

French's Oriental Circus was sold by auction yesterday in Trenton. The large elephant Empress was sold to John O'Brien, of Philadelphia, for $5000. A baby elephant was put up, but the bids rose no higher than $3400, and the proprietor reserved the animal, demanding $5000 for her. The train of double hump camels, thirteen in number, sold for $7200 to Jacob Reed, of Philadelphia. The same purchaser bought a baby camel for $400. James H. McGuire, of Trenton, bought a performing pony for $55 that had been held at $400 by Mr. French, and two Shetland ponies were sold to two Trenton men for $125 and $75. The "star" horse of the establishment brought $925, John O'Brien, of Philadelphia, being the purchaser. Other performing horses were sold at from $200 to $375.—*N. Y. Sun, to-day.*

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Shafting, Pulleys, Couplings, Hangers, and Collars, specifications of which will be furnished on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.

FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

160 Brass Padlocks.
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For full particulars, time of delivery, etc., apply at ORDNANCE OFFICE, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office.

A. W. RUSSELL,
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FOR SALE AT
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EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK October 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Paris in Anarchy.

Revolution at Tours.

Particulars of the Riot.

A "Committee of Safety" Proclaimed

The Defense of Tours.

The Constituent Assembly.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Paris Riots.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Late advices from Paris give particulars of the disturbances which occurred there on Monday last. Formidable riots occurred. Aided by the adversaries of an armistice, they made an armed manifestation before the Hotel de Ville, where the Committee of Public Safety was established by the rioters, comprising Ledru Rollin, Hugo, Gustave Flourens, and other well-known names. The members of the Government were detained as prisoners for several hours, but were at length released by the soldiers of the National Guard, which also put down the manifestation.

Paris will vote on Thursday next if the powers of the Government of Defense shall be maintained. A Mayor will be elected for every Arrondissement.

Trochu Threatened.

During the disturbances Trochu was threatened by a mob. Muskets and bayonets were pointed at him, but his coolness disarmed the rioters.

The Paris journals all contain articles urging the Government to take energetic measures.

The News of Metz.

The news of the capitulation of Metz caused a great sensation at Paris, but no discouragement among the troops.

The position at Bourget has been captured by the French. It was abandoned on October 26 by the Germans, as lacking strategic value.

Theirs at Paris.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—Thiers was at Tours on October 30.

The Armistice.

Except the *Reville* and *Combat*, all the newspapers are in favor of the proposed armistice.

On the 31st ult. all the

The Government Officers were Detained

as prisoners by the National Guards for some hours. Arago and Ferry were first released, and soon afterwards Jules Favre and Garnier Pages. When order was restored it was found that the committee and adversaries of an armistice were the authors of the troubles. Trochu immediately issued a proclamation showing the advantage of an armistice. On November 1 Paris was entirely tranquil.

The Result of the Vote

as to whether Paris will accept the provisional government is still unknown.

The Nationals are forbidden to appear in the streets in armed groups, and all the Parisian Mayors have resigned.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent, published this morning, says:—In the twenty-five days' armistice granted by the Prussians for the elections,

The Revictualling of Paris

is included.

The same authority says the populace at

Tours Rose

yesterday captured the Government and proclaimed a Committee of Safety, but the officers were soon rescued and restored to their authority by the National Guard.

Bourbaki not Removed.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says General Bourbaki has not resigned nor been removed.

The National Guard

By Monday next the entire National Guard will be armed with Chassepots.

The Constituent Assembly.

The *Standard* is confident that an armistice for twenty-five days has been arranged between France and Prussia. The Constituent Assembly is to meet on the 15th inst.

Paris Not to be Bombarded.

G. A. Sala writes oracularly that Paris will not be bombarded at all. The fortifications around Paris were silent yesterday (Thursday), except an occasional artillery shot from Fort Mont Valerien.

The Siege of Belfort

has been commenced. The Mobiles from the Rhone bravely defended Rappe and succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

The Defense of Lyons.

Lyons is well provisioned for the impending siege. All within the fortifications have agreed to defend the place to the last extremity, emulating Paris and Strasburg. The Departments of Rhone, Oise Saone, and lower Drom Ardeche are in

State of Siege.

Nismes is greatly agitated by the news from Paris and the capitulation of Bazaine. A mob invaded the prefecture, but order was quickly restored. Similar scenes occurred at Grenoble and elsewhere.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 4—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛@93⅛ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 111¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 4.—U. S. five-twenties closed firmer yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—1·30 P. M.—Western Flour declining at 29s. 9d@30s. Receipts of Wheat for three days 15,000 quarters, of which 7500 are American.

LONDON, Nov. 4—1·30 P. M.—Cattle Linseed declined to 59s. 9d. Linseed oil declining at £28 15s.@£29. Spirits of Petroleum declining at 10d.@11d.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Arrived, whale ship Menschikoff, from Bear Island, with 800 bbls. of oil, 17,000 lbs of bone, and 3000 lbs. of ivory.

She reports that the ships Hibernia and Elmira were stove by ice in August, and both were total losses. All hands were saved.

Honolulu advices to October 4 have been received. The repairs to the ship John Bryant were nearly completed. The English gunboat Ringdove was in port.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Opening of the Quebec Parliament.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—The Parliament of the Province of Quebec opened to-day with the usual formalities. The Lieutenant-Governor in a speech alluded to the liberal grants which had been made towards the educational and charitable institutions, public works, colonization and immigration, and also the aid to new railroads, the gratifying results from which are an encouragement to persevere in the extensions and explorations which had taken place, developing large tracts of timber land, which were being settled and opened to trade. Measures have been taken to stimulate immigration and also for the return of our fellow-countrymen from the United States.

He spoke in strong terms about the arbitration for a settlement of the relative debts of the Provinces, rendered necessary by the confederation. He protested against the continued sitting of the board after the withdrawal of the Quebec arbitrator, and characterized the results arrived at as illegal and unjust. Notwithstanding the heavy drain on the exchequer for public works, a balance remains larger than last year. Large grants have been made to assist the sufferers in the various extensive conflagrations.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The picture frame factory of A. E. Myer & Co., on Haymarket square, was burned last night. Loss, $20,000; insured.

Political.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 4.—The Congressional investigating committee is in session at the National Military Asylum for the purpose of examining into the management of that institution.

Condition of Senator Merrill.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 4.—Senator Merrill remains very low. A consultation of physicians was held last night. They report that he is suffering from complete nervous prostration. He has had a bad night.

FROM UTAH.

The Appointment of Governor Vaughn.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 4.—The appointment of Vernon H. Vaughn as Governor of Utah is a disappointment to the radicals and office-seekers here, but is satisfactory to the conservatives, both Gentile and Mormon.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

The steamer Ismalia, which sails for England to-morrow, will take $2,500,000 in specie.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 110¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108¾; do. 1864, do., 107¾; do. 1865, do. 107⅝; do. 1865, new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109⅜; do. 1868, 10⅜9; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 91⅛; Canton, 66; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91⅝; Erie, 23⅜; Reading, 101⅛; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120⅝; Michigan Southern, 92⅛; Illinois Central, 134⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 112; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 40¼.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Cotton firmer and in fair demand; sales of 2500 bales uplands at 17¼c.; Orleans at 17½c. Flour firmer; sales of 10,000 barrels State at $5@6; Ohio at $5·60@6·35; Western at $5@6·50; Southern at $5·75@8·75. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c; sales 75,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·26@1·27 for new; red Western at $1·32@1·35. Corn firmer and stock scarce; sales of 26,000 bushels old mixed Western at 87@88c. Oats firmer; sales 29,000 bushels Ohio at 55@58c.; Western at 55c Beef dull. Pork heavy; mess, $24; prime, $21@22·50. Lard inactive; steam, 13½@15¾c.; kettle, 15½@16c. Whisky steady at 89c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Cotton strong, with an advancing tendency; middling, 16½@16¾c. Flour irregular and market favors buyers. Wheat—prime to choice white, $1·60@1·75; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·30@1·60; common to fair, $1·05@1·25; Western, $1·25@1·30. Corn quiet; old white, 67@76c.; new, 65@69c. old yellow, 80@82c. Oats, 44@48c. Mess Pork quiet at $27. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18¾c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15@15½c. Hams, 25c. Lard quiet at 16½@16¾c. Whisky firm at 90c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The causes which have been so long operating for a lower price in gold, but the influence of which had been checked by the oversold condition of the market and the high borrowing rates for cash gold, asserted themselves quite potently to-day, and produced a decline to 110⅛, which is the lowest since the 7th of July, 1862, a period of over eight years. Last spring, when the gold interest on the ten-forties came upon the market, there was a decline to 110⅛, but the European war intervening occasioned a return to 123⅜. The decline, which is due in the main to the steady advance of the national credit, is assisted just now by the fact that the Treasury before the middle of January will have disbursed about $50,000,000 of gold. The rumor of an armistice between France and Prussia is only an accidental influence at this time in directing the normal movement of the premium. There was an enormous business in the Gold Room this afternoon, and the precious metal was poured on the market in a steady stream for several hours. Were it not for the purchases of the shorts, who were in immense force, the rapidity of the decline would have been still greater. The reports from London represent great excitement at the Stock Exchange and a sharp advance in five-twenties, the 62's closing at 89¾.

"There were twenty-eight offers at the Sub-Treasury at noon to sell bonds to the Government, the proposed purchase of a million eliciting offerings to the extent of $5,662,950. The award was not made until quite late this afternoon, when the odd lot of $1,777,000 was accepted, the excess above the million being bonds purchased for the reinvestment of the sinking fund gold sold yesterday.

"The decline in gold, by diminishing the value of the coin interest on Government bonds, rendered the market for them weak, and produced a corresponding decline in price. The decline was more marked in the five-twenties than in the ten-forties, which latter were comparatively steady, owing to the fact that they are in request by the national banks for deposit at Washington against their circulation in place of the five-twenties.

"The money market was devoid of the spasmodic irregularity noticed the past few days, and worked easily at four to five per cent. on Governments, and at five to six per cent. on stocks. The discount market was without essential change.

"Foreign exchange was lower and dull on the basis of 109½ for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling. One of the Canadian banks was drawing at a sixteenth less than this rate."

—Daniel Sullivan, the oldest letter-carrier in the United States, was recently compelled to resign his post at Rochester in consequence of failing health.

—October is reported to have been an unusually healthy month at Springfield, Mass., some twenty deaths only having occurred against forty-seven for the corresponding month of last year.

—A wealthy old miser recently starved himself to death at Chicago. He had lived for years on rotten fruit, decayed vegetables, putrid meat, and stale bread. His death finally resulted from strangulation and gangrene of the intestines.

—The greatest difficulty now experienced by the Louisiana planters seems to be in procuring hands. The New Orleans *Times* says "there never was a more favorable season, never more cotton ready to be picked, and never more trouble to induce the negroes to turn out and gather the fleecy wealth." A cotton factor who recently returned to the Crescent City from Arkansas reports that the fields in every direction have the appearance of the Northern prairies after a heavy fall of snow. The reluctance of the hands to turn out and pick is ascribed to the low price of cotton. They have generally got in debt to the extent of their shares in the crop, and imagine that any further labor on their part will be for the benefit of their creditors.

FOURTH EDITION

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Army and Navy Orders.

The U. S. Steamer Shenandoah.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Siege of New Breisach.

More of Bazaine's Treachery

Another Prussian Victory.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Siege of New Breisach.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Advices from New Breisach have been received to November 3. The woodwork in Fort Mortimer had taken fire, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was still burning fiercely.

Terms of the Armistice.

According to terms of the armistice as understood by the public, Paris is to be revictualled.

Terms of Peace.

The Assembly is to meet on Nov. 15, and ratify and guarantee terms of peace.

Proclamation from Gambetta.

Gambetta has issued another circular at Tours, urging on military commanders the propriety of frequent drills and reviews, and also requiring them to promptly report all encounters with the enemy. Generals are made personally answerable for the commissariats, and are ordered to take extreme precaution in all reconnoissances.

Bazaine's Treachery.

BERNE, Nov. 4.—The North German *Gazette* of to-day says that before the capitulation of Metz, Bazaine ordered his men not to destroy or throw away their arms and accoutrements, because if they were surrendered to the Prussians they would be restored at the close of the war, along with all the fortresses, etc. This the *Gazette*, which is a semi-official organ, pronounces as a deceptive and unwarranted statement.

The French Again Routed.

BERNE, Nov. 3.—The Nationals and Mobiles were routed by the Prussians on Tuesday near Thonn.

In consequence of firing heard so near the border at Giromagny, the Swiss troops are concentrating on the frontier.

The Italian Parliament.

FLORENCE, Nov. 4.—The elections for members of the new Parliament are to take place on Nov. 29th, instant. Parliament will assemble on Dec. 5th.

Prim and the Cortes.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—General Prim yesterday had a long conference with the members of the majority in the Constituent Cortes on the subject of the candidature of the Duke Aosta. After an interchange of views, he said he should present the name of the Duke of Montpensier to the consideration of the Cortes as the future ruler of Spain. General Grantros suggested Espartero and supported the suggestion in a long speech.

He said he could not understand why a foreign candidate was proposed when there was plenty of good material in their own country.

Senor Agnete affirmed boldly that he would not sustain any foreign candidate.

Diverse opinions were expressed by members present, and no decision was arrived at.

The Spanish Throne.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Later Madrid despatches state that the discussion on the question of the future monarchy has been fixed for the 16th of November. Castellar's resolution censuring the Government for its course on the Aosta candidature has been rejected, The Government was then sustained by a heavy vote in withholding from the public the Aosta correspondence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Shenandoah.

Despatch to Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a letter from C. H. Wells, commanding the Shenandoah, dated Lisbon, October 12, in which he says the vessel had a disagreeable voyage of thirty-eight days from Boston. She was under sail most of the time, having used steam only on several occasions when necessity demanded. The cyclone of the 11th and 12th of September was the severest the commander had ever known during his thirty years' sea experience. The Shenandoah, he says, proved herself an excellent vessel in every respect.

Army Matters.

At their own request, Lieuts. Werminger and Joseph E. Griffith are honorably discharged from the army. The resignations of Lieutenants Eakin and Bayard are accepted by the President. The following-named unassigned officers have been relieved from duty as superintendents of Indian affairs:—Colonel de Floyd Jones, in Idaho Territory; Major Henry Douglass, in Nevada; Major William Clinton, in New Mexico; Captain J. E. Tourtelotte, in Utah Territory.

The Convention of Governors.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Mr. Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to attend the convention of the Governors of the different States on the subject of immigration. This is in answer to a request that the Treasury Department be represented at the convention. Secretary Boutwell will leave here to-night or to-morrow for Massachusetts for the purpose of voting at the election, and will be absent about a month.

FROM NEW YORK.

Illegal Registration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—John McLaughlin, charged with false registration, pleaded guilty in the United States Court this morning. Sentence was suspended.

James Fleming, alias Best, was to-day committed by Commissioner Davenport for illegal registration, having served a term in the State prison.

A NEW JERSEY TRAGEDY.

Murder of an Old Man by his Young Wife—Her Suicide—Implication of her Son.

A fearful tragedy has been enacted in Montville township, Morris county, New Jersey. Henry Miller, a highly-respected farmer of the village of Taylortown, of the above-named township, went on Wednesday morning last to his work in the woods, taking with him, as was his usual custom, his dinner in a small pail. While eating his dinner, at noon, and shortly after he had swallowed only a few mouthfuls, he became sick, and noticed a peculiar and unpleasant taste in his food. He therefore gave the rest of it to his dog, which had accompanied him, but before the animal had had time to devour it all, he, too, was taken sick, and in less than five minutes was dead. Mr. Miller obtained passing assistance, and was carried home. On arriving at his house Mrs. Miller, who is his second wife, and is still quite young, seemed to feel much more sorrow over the death of the dog than at the dangerous condition of her husband. Mr. Miller lingered till the evening, when he died. Several of the medical men of the neighborhood were summoned, and the body of the dog was opened. Traces of arsenic in large quantities were at once found.

The woman, who all the time of the investigation had been an apparently uninterested spectator, was then observed to go to the cupboard of the room and to take out a piece of bread and butter, which she ate. She was soon seized with fearful pains and spasms, and became insensible. She died at 2 o'clock the next morning. It then became plain that she had herself placed the poison in her husband's food, and had, when the finger of suspicion began to point toward her, committed suicide. Her motive seems to have been to obtain possession of the old man's farm for herself and the children of her first husband.

A coroner's inquest was immediately held, when it was elicited that one of Mrs. Miller's sons, a young man residing in the western part of New York State, had, while on a visit to his mother a few days ago, purchased from a neighboring druggist two ounces of arsenic. Part of the poison was found in the cupboard. Officers were immediately sent to secure his arrest. The excitement in the peaceful neighborhood is intense. The inquest will be continued to-day.

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